

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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WEINBERGER INSPECTS GROUND, AIR FORCES

OW040915 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Misawa, Aomori Pref. April 4 KYODO -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger Friday visited the U.S. Air Force Base in Misawa, northern Japan and the Shimamatsu exercise area of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) in Eniwa on the northernmost main island of Hokkaido. Weinberger, on a three-day visit to Japan since Thursday, flew to Tokyo later in the day. In Misawa, northern Honshu, he watched Japanese Air Self-Defense Force (ASDF) conduct "alert" operation against a hypothetical air invader. He himself pushed a button that sent two ASDF interceptor aircraft on a scramble.

Misawa is jointly used by the U.S. Air Force and Japanese Air Self-Defense Force. Weinberger told some 500 U.S. officers that Misawa base plays a very important role for the free world. He said he was satisfied to see that the U.S. and Japan were cooperating closely in Misawa.

Earlier in the day in Eniwa, Hokkaido, Weinberger watched GSDF men conduct a drill using various sophisticated weapons. It was the second inspection of a GSDF training area by a U.S. defense secretary since then Secretary Harold Brown visited the same place in October 1979.

On Saturday in Tokyo, Weinberger will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and also hold regular defense consultation with Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato.

Weinberger is on an Asian tour, which has taken him to South Korea. After Japan he will visit the Philippines, Thailand and Australia.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS FISHERIES MINISTER

OW031123 Tokyo KYODO in English 1119 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov indicated Thursday his government would welcome a visit to Moscow of the Japanese fisheries minister for top-level talks on fishery problems pending between the two countries. Abrasimov told Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tsutomu Haneda that he believes Moscow would decide on Haneda's visit Thursday night or Friday morning.

The Haneda-Abrasimov meeting took place at Haneda's office at Haneda's request to review the deadlocked Japan-Soviet fishery talks in Moscow. During the meeting Haneda asked for a quick Soviet decision on his Moscow visit in order to break the deadlock.

Ministry officials said that Haneda is ready to leave as soon as Moscow gave a go-ahead signal for his visit. According to fishery sources, Japan is now seeking a political settlement of the negotiations deadlocked over the stiff Soviet attitude.

The Soviet Government has refused to budge an inch on its decision to impose strict restraints on Japanese fishing operations in the Soviet Union's 200-nautical-mile fishery zone.



## USSR Welcomes Minister

OW040215 Tokyo KYODO in English 0100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 KYODO -- The Soviet Government has notified the Japanese Embassy in Moscow that it welcomes the visit of Tsutomu Hata, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and hopes he can help break the deadlock in bilateral fishery talks, embassy officials said Thursday night.

The officials said Hata will leave Tokyo for Moscow Tuesday to meet with his counterpart Vladimir Kamentsev to try to resolve the stalled talks on fishery quotas and related conditions in each other's 200-mile economic zone for this year.

The current round of talks, the third in a series, began March 17, but there has been no agreement so far between the two countries on a Soviet proposal for tighter controls on Japanese fishing in Soviet waters, including a ban on dragnet fishing for Alaska pollack and other types of fish.

Soviet negotiators are also proposing to allow Japan a quota of only 300,000 tons of fish free of charge, and are demanding payment of fishery cooperation fees for a further 200,000 tons.

GOVERNMENT COMPLETES TOKYO SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

OW040639 Tokyo KYODO in English 0458 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- With the Tokyo summit just around the corner, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is making final preparations for the meeting of seven industrialized Western democracies May 4-6 with security being beefed up to a state of "martial law."

The heads of state or government of the seven countries, along with their foreign and finance ministers, will be forced to stay in a small area in the center of Tokyo during three days of talks designed, as the Foreign Ministry puts it, to demonstrate the "solidarity and harmony" of Japan, the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

Police are on red alert following recent homemade rocket attacks by radical leftists at the imperial palace, the U.S. Embassy and the state guesthouse, the venue of the 12th annual economic meeting.

The radicals say they will destroy the Tokyo summit.

Normally, the week beginning April 29, Emperor Hirohito's birthday and a national holiday, is a spring holiday season in Japan, called "Golden Week." May 3 is Constitution Day and May 5 is Children's Day, both national holidays. But it will be a "summit week" this year with policemen and police vehicles dominating in the area close to the guesthouse, the imperial palace, the Hotel New Otani and around the embassies of the participating countries. A total of 30,000 policemen will be mobilized in Tokyo daily in special security arrangements for the summit. Many people compare the situation to a state of martial law.

As officials of the National Police Agency (NPA) and the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) map out their ever-tightening security measures, bureaucrats at government ministries only a few blocks away in Tokyo's Kasumigaseki district stay late at night at the office to put finishing touches on their preparations for the summit, the second to be held in Japan.

The agenda of the meeting, government sources said, will include (1) economic policy aimed at achieving sustained economic growth, (2) promotion of a new round of multi-lateral trade negotiations, (3) the economic situation in developing countries plagued by huge external debts and (4) international monetary issues. East-West relations and nuclear arms control may be taken up as noneconomic topics of discussion.

The Tokyo summit is the first meeting of "big Western seven" since the talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet Party Chief Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva last November, the first superpower summit in more than six years. Three rounds of preparatory talks on subjects of summit discussion have already been held by personal representatives of the seven summiteers -- Prime Minister Nakasone, U.S. President Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, French President Francois Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. European Common Market (EC) President Jacques Delors will also take part. The representatives will meet in Paris April 18 to finalize the agenda.

In the meantime, Nakasone will visit the United States April 12-15 for talks with Reagan, their second meeting in six months, to seek the president's cooperation in making the Tokyo summit a success. Nakasone will carry a gift for Reagan -- a package proposal of Japanese moves to increase the nation's imports and open its markets wider. The proposal will be announced Monday.

The government sources said the Tokyo summit, unlike the previous meetings in the past several years, will be a forum without too much political shadow -- happy news for Mitterrand who is in favor of limiting summit discussion to economic affairs. EC leader Delors is also critical of the transformation of the summit meetings into an international political pageant.

The summit was originally proposed in 1975 by then French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as a forum to discuss ways to steer the world economy out of the most serious postwar economic recession caused by a sharp rise in crude oil prices. Looking back, the previous 1979 Tokyo conference of western leaders was the "energy summit." It coincided with a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) which raised the official oil price by 37 percent to 20 dollars a barrel. The crude oil price plummeted to 11 dollars per barrel at one time in March this year.

A decline in oil prices, benefiting oil importing countries, may further increase Japan's trade surplus, a factor which could undermine the international trade structure. Japan posted an 11 billion dollar trade surplus with EC countries and 50 billion dollars with the United States in 1985.

In a visit to Paris last year, Prime Minister Nakasone purchased three large French-made helicopters for 5.1 billion yen, a small but symbolic gesture to reduce the trade surplus. The helicopters, named "pigeon," "skylark" and "seagull" will be used to carry summiteers from Tokyo's Haneda airport to the guesthouse, a copy of the Palace of Versailles.

The presidents and prime ministers will have two rounds of full sessions, one in the afternoon of May 5 and the other in the morning of May 6. They will be guests of honor at a dinner hosted by Emperor Hirohito in the imperial palace on the final day of the three-day conference.

#### Netherland's Lubbers To Attend

OW041201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry said Friday that Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers will attend the Tokyo summit of seven democracies May 4-6. Lubbers will attend the Tokyo summit as a representative of the European Communities (EC) along with EC Commission President Jacques Delors.

Premier Lubbers will attend the Tokyo summit in the capacity of representative of the currently presiding nation of EC. He will attend not only the plenary sessions but also the meetings of the top leaders to discuss political issues as well as luncheons and dinners, the Foreign Ministry said.

This is the first time that a head of government or head of state of other than one of the seven member democracies and the EC Commission president will participate in discussions not only at the plenary sessions but at the meetings of the leaders.

#### POLICE OFFICIAL URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST RADICALS

OW040625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 4 KYODO -- Hideo Yamada, director general of the National Police Agency, Friday urged greater vigilance against terrorism and guerrilla activities of radicals opposing the Tokyo summit in May and other events. In a special meeting, he ordered about 250 security section chiefs of the nation's regional police headquarters to take every precaution to ensure a trouble-free summit and the safety of summit VIP's.

The police meeting was held amid a heightened alert following the firing by radical leftists of homemade rockets at the imperial palace and the U.S. Embassy here March 25, at the Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters March 28 and at the Akasaka imperial grounds here March 31. Police have to guard many major events in late April through May, including the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the reign of Emperor Hirohito April 29, the Tokyo Summit May 4-6, and the Japan visit of Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana May 8-13.

Yamada warned against any actions by radicals not only in the metropolitan area but also other areas of the country. He called for vigilance also against radical opponents of the extension of Narita airport as well as the threat from the Japan Red Army and other international terrorists. He ordered security drills against hijacking and any incidents at foreign embassies in Tokyo.



RULING PARTY AMENDS DRAFT ANTIESPIONAGE BILL

OW031259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 3 KYODO -- The Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Thursday completed amendment of the draft of a controversial antiespionage bill which the opposition parties had rejected in the previous Diet session, LDP sources said. A major change was that the bill is now limited to protection of the state's defense secrets, unlike the previous one which was intended to include diplomatic and industrial secrets as well. The name of the bill was also changed from "antiespionage law" to "law for prevention of espionage actions regarding defense secrets," according to the sources said. Moreover, the bill will not apply to media's information-collecting activities by "fair means," to guarantee the constitutional freedom of expression, they added.

The maximum penalty is life imprisonment in the new bill instead of death in the previous bill.

LDP plans to exchange opinions with opposition parties and media people on the new draft from next week to complete its details, the sources said, adding the party will then submit the bill to the Diet. LDP has studied antispying legislation since 1980 when a former major general and two junior servicemen were caught passing classified defense agency papers to Soviet agents.

Opposition parties and human rights activists as well as media people are strongly against the LDP's attempts to enact such legislation, saying it is "impermissible" under the constitution and would give stronger powers to public security authorities.

Espionage activities are not criminally punishable in Japan at present, and the government depends on the theft-of-document law to deal with such activities in which a maximum one-year imprisonment is provided.

FOREIGN TRUST BANKS ALLOWED TO DO BUSINESS

OW311353 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry said Monday it has licensed Chemical Trust and Banking Co. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank of the United States to engage in trust banking business in Japan. The approval brings to six the number of foreign trust banks offering trust banking services here.

Chemical Trust and Banking Co., capitalized at 2.5 billion yen, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Chemical International Finance of the U.S. The subsidiary will start business April 2. Manufacturers Hanover Trust Bank, capitalized at 1 billion yen, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Manufacturers Hanover International Finance. It will start business April 1.



CINEMA UNION HEAD COMMENTS ON SIN, CHOE DEFECTION

SK040448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- Follows a statement of Yi Chong-sun, chairman of the Korean Movie-men's Union: Our movie-men some time ago heard the unexpected news that Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui disappeared with the "assistance" of the U.S. Embassy in Austria. It is most regrettable that they are gone without a word at parting to the colleagues with whom they had worked together. According to announcements, Sin Sang-ok Choe Un-hui disappeared to misappropriate a large sum of money, covetous of it.

They are supposed to have dedicated their whole lives to art, and it is our belief that, if they wanted to end their lives as artists with truly clean conscience in their closing years, they would never have done such an act against reason, tempted by money. From old times, noted artists did not exchange their conscience as artists for money, even going hungry in dire poverty. And, as for the money they covet, it is a public fund of the state which no individual can trifle with.

I do not know if Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui were urged by some other motives in leaving us and disappearing. I heard that they said they wanted to live a quiet life in the Western world.

The U.S. authorities said initially that they would render them "protection" according to their "wishes." But now we get the impression that they intend to deal with their future in the interests of the United States itself, regardless of the will of the persons in question.

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets are now making quite a fuss, declaring they will "welcome" the couple and they "urge them to come back at the earliest date possible" to South Korea. It is clear to everyone that they say this not out of compassion for the lot of the couple. In trying to take them to South Korea at any cost, the South Korean puppets are motivated by a heinous intention to gratify their political desire by putting their lot on the altar. Then, I dare say, the couple will inevitably meet a tragic end, falling victims to the sinister political dealings of the United States and the South Korean puppets.

We do not wish to see things working out that way. Finding it hard to forget the old friendship formed in the course of making films together for several years, we hope rather they will go anywhere they wish to go and find a sanctuary than to be taken back to South Korea and persecuted and put on the political altar. And I tell them that we are ready to respond with pleasure, if they want to continue co-production of films with us in the future.

In the past they had slandered us by making anti-communist films in South Korea and, even when they joined hands with us, took issue with us, complaining about the restrictions on film production in the socialist country. But we did never mind about all that. With enormous compatriotic tolerance we co-produced with them dramatic films such as "Emissary Unreturned," "Salt," "Oh, My Love" and "Tale of Sim Chong." And we gave them support, financial and material, so they could freely engage themselves in cinematographic activities, traveling Britain, West Germany, France and other countries of the world, as they wished.

Some time ago, we invested a large sum of money for the realisation of their life-long wish to make the film "Jinghis Khan." We may continue co-production with them, if they settle down in Austria or any other country of the Western world and want to cooperate with us in the production of "Jinghis Khan" and other films in the future. Then the problem of money now laid before the Austria court would be autonomically resolved and the tragedy of the dignity of a compatriot being impaired in an alien land would be prevented.

Pyongyang, April 3, 1986

WEINBERGER, CROWE ROK VISITS REVEAL WAR INTENTIONS

SK031239 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT  
3 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Pentagon's warmongers are flying into Seoul one after another to attend a conspiratorial conference for war. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who flew into Seoul on 1 April, babbled about security again at the first plenary session of the 18th South Korean-U.S. Annual Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] which was opened on the morning of 2 April.

Earlier, on 1 April, William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, uttered the same gibberish at the so-called 8th South Korean-U.S. Military Committee Meeting, revealing his true colors as a bellicose admiral.

In mid-March Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, came to South Korea to inspire war fever under the pretext of inspecting the "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise.

Such visits to South Korea by the U.S. warmongers and their repeated bellicose remarks at a time when the tension on the Korean peninsula has been further aggravated and the danger of war is further increasing because of the criminal "Team Spirit-86" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise vividly indicate that the danger of a war from northward invasion on the Korean peninsula is increasing constantly.

Weinberger's arrival statement and his remarks in Seoul indicate that the United States has taken a northward invasion by force of arms as its pressing, impending land task. In other words, Weinberger's remarks in Seoul indicated that the United States is attempting to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula at any cost under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

In his arrival statement, Weinberger repeated the hackneyed, brigandish war logic that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States and that the SCM will discuss topics related to measures to jointly cope with the threat from the North. This indicates that at the meeting they will discuss strategy and operations necessary for a northward invasion war.

The security of South Korea that the United States talks about means security for political power for the Chon Tu-hwan group, security for national division, and security for U.S. domination over South Korea. The security of South Korea is a synonym for U.S. aggression in a bid to expand its domination onto the whole Korean peninsula. This fact is already known to the world.

The so-called mutual consultation between South Korea and the United States that Weinberger talked about means the White House's directives to the Chon Tu-hwan group. This fact is also already known to the world. Weinberger's clamoring about the North's military superiority, deployment of military troops in the forward area, and the ever-growing danger of aggression from them is a clumsy trick to justify their policy for a war of northward invasion, to divert people's attention at home and abroad elsewhere, and to shift responsibility for provoking a war onto the North.

Weinberger's promise that the United States will do its best to successfully hold the Asian Games in 1986 and the Olympic Games in 1988 means the United States is maneuvering to invent an excuse for a war of northward invasion, to shift responsibility for failure of the Olympics onto the North, and to back up the security for the Chon Tu-hwan group's political power and its long-term office.

The fact that at the first SCM plenary session on 2 April, they came up with the so-called need to continue the "Team Spirit" military exercise, a nuclear war test exercise for northward invasion, under the pretext of the fabricated threat of a southward invasion against the sports events in 1986 and 1988 vividly reveals such a wicked intent.

At a working-level meeting held after the opening ceremony of the second SCM plenary session, they held a war confab to discuss specific topics, including the problem of improving the present South Korean-U.S. joint defense system, the problem of improving U.S. military loans to South Korea, and the problem of [words indistinct] technological cooperation between South Korea and the United States. This proves that their indiscreet war provocation plans for completing the preparations for a northward invasion is being pushed ahead to its final stage. The visits to South Korea by Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense; Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Wickham, chief of staff of the U.S. Army as well as their remarks constitute an ill-boding move aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Such a situation which vividly reminds us of the eve of the 25 June Korean war has aroused not only the stern indignation of our masses who are aspring for independence, democracy, peace, and peaceful reunification, but also the indignation of the peace-loving people of the world. [passage indistinct] The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group are frantically attempting to prevent another Philippines situation from occurring in South Korea and to escape the political crisis and [word indistinct] isolation by igniting a war on the Korean peninsula.

Our masses should closely and keenly watch the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to drive the Korean peninsula into the holocaust of a nuclear war and should more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to end the U.S. imperialists' occupation and colonial rule of South Korea.

#### COMMENTARY VIEWS ROK-U.S. SECURITY MEETING RESULTS

SK030554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 2 Apr 86

[3 April DODONG SINMUN commentary: "Dangerous Conspiracy for Provoking a New War"]

[Text] In Seoul, the 8th session of the Military Committee Meeting between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets was held on 1 April, and the 18th session of the annual Security Consultative Meeting was held on 2 April.



According to reports, so-called issues regarding security were discussed at the session of the Security Consultative Meeting, in which U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, puppet South Korean Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek, and others participated.

According to reports, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets confirmed that security in South Korea is important for security and peace in the Far East and that, furthermore, it plays a decisive role for U.S. security. It has been also learned that, since the North deployed and strengthened military forces to forward areas, they, in preparations regarding this, agreed to further solidify the security tasks of the United States and South Korea. Also, efforts will be made to give the best assistance that the United States can offer in order to prevent maneuvers from hindering the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games and to successfully hold the games. They agreed to continuously conduct the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise and stated that it is necessary to further strengthen this until 1988.

The question of deploying dual-capable chemical vehicles in South Korea in preparation against the North's so-called chemical warfare attack capability and other questions were also discussed in the meeting. As has been shown at the meeting, using security in South Korea, the Far East, and the United States as a shield, the participants repeated conspiracies to strengthen military measures, including measures for further and positively accelerating U.S. military assistance to South Korea and the joint military exercise. This shows that the aggression and war maneuvers against our people by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are becoming reckless with the passage of time.

In order to justify their maneuvers to provoke a new war, they reiterated their assertion that we are attempting to invade the South. This was a very ignominious assertion that was devised through the assumption that we strengthened military forces and deployed them to forward areas with the Olympic Games on the horizon and that we are preparing for chemical warfare. They seem to have needed such an elaborate excuse in order to inspire a sense of confrontation against us and to accelerate war preparations. Those who strengthened military forces and deployed them to forward areas and who are preparing for chemical warfare are not us but the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who are making such remarks. Numerous nuclear weapons deployed by the United States are weapons of aggression. They were not deployed for the sake of security in South Korea and the United States, which are not threatened by the North, but for aggression against us.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets mapped out a long-term \$8 million military development plan and are continuously bringing modern military into South Korea in order to provoke a new war. It has been learned that following their recent deployment of Red Eye and Stinger missiles, the South Korean puppets will bring in 12 F-16 fighters this year and 36 more by 1988, and that they are producing and stockpiling chemical weapons in South Korea on a large scale.

In an effort to alleviate the tension in Korean and to provide an atmosphere favorable to the progress in the North-South dialogue, we have proposed that military exercises be stopped and have taken the measure of unilaterally stopping military exercises throughout the northern half as of 1 February. However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets not only responded to this with the conducting of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, but are also openly challenging our peaceful proposal, while babbling that they will further strengthen this exercise in the future.



As for the Olympic Games, too, they are babbling that they will hold the games by strengthening unity between the United States and South Korea on security matters, by positively accelerating U.S. military assistance to South Korea, by strengthening the combat preparedness posture of the U.S.-South Korea combined forces, and by reinforcing the early warning surveillance system. This is not an attitude for sports games but an attitude for war. They are only using the Olympic Games as an opportunity to accelerate war preparations.

If the Olympic Games are held in one side of a divided country, this will result in nothing but furthering division. Because of this, we have proposed that the 24th Olympic Games be cohosted for the sound development of the Olympic Games and for the interests of the nation. The world's just public opinion and sports circles are actively supporting our proposal. The United States and the South Korean puppets, disregarding public opinion, are attempting to make ill use of the Olympic Games as a means of confrontation in order to provide an excuse for furthering division, for aggravating tension, and for strengthening the maneuvers to provoke a new war.

Another objective of the current meeting of the Military Committee and Security Consultative Meeting is to prop up the Chon Tu-hwan ring, faced with a crisis, and to threaten the South Korean opposition parties and democratic forces.

In South Korea, where the confrontation between patriotism and treachery and between democratic and fascist forces is becoming acute with the passage of time, the mass movement to oppose the aggression and policy of war of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and to abolish dictatorial rule is being vigorously staged. Following the NKDP's initiation of a campaign to collect signatures for the revision of the fascist Constitution, this movement has been spreading as a great march for democratization, with people of all types and backgrounds, including not only the South Korean political and public figures but also the religious personages and intellectuals, and is now expanding throughout the country.

Following the demonstration in Pusan on 23 March, some 300,000 Kwangju citizens staged a demonstration on 30 March. This, an indication that the South Korean people's anti-dictatorial movement for democratization has entered a new stage of development, bears resemblance to the eve of the 19 April popular uprising in 1961 and to the eve of the mass resistance struggle for democratization in Pusan and Masan in 1979. This development presages an ignominious demise of the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime in South Korea, threatening the foundation of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, which is dependent on the fascist military dictatorship.

After slinking into South Korea, the U.S. military bosses said that they will strengthen military support for South Korea while babbling about security. This is ultimately a scheme to prop up the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is now faced with a crisis, and to threaten and obliterate the people's movement for democratization.

By saying that it will strengthen cooperation with South Korea in the current conspiracy, the United States has revealed its intentions to strengthen its maneuvers to prepare for war against our people and ultimately to hold South Korea continuously in its grip as a colony and military base by further accelerating the turning of South Korea into a land governed by fascism.

The U.S. imperialists, who attach great significance to South Korea in realizing their aggressive world strategy, are intent on holding it continuously in their grip as a beachhead for the invasion of the whole of Korea and of the Asian Continent, as well as a military strategic support point. South Korea is a military lever for the realization of the U.S. imperialist aggression and policy of war against us and the U.S. imperialists are driving the puppets further into the turning of South Korea into a land governed by fascism.

In the current conspiracy, the South Korean puppets highly advocated strengthening ties with the United States. By doing so, the puppets have once again bared their indecent nature as running dogs who are prolonging their lives only under the protection of their U.S. masters' bayonets in the face of total isolation and rejection by the people. It is apparent that the criminal conspiracy between the masters and running dogs will create grave new obstacles to the Korean people's cause of an independent and peaceful reunification, obliterate the South Korea people's call for democratization, and hasten the turning of South Korea into a land governed by fascism by encouraging division and exacerbating tension. This is a development of the situation that cannot be overlooked.

Our people are heightening their vigilance with regard to the war conspiracy being held between the masters and running dogs and with regard to the grave development of the situation being generated as a result of the war conspiracy. However earnestly the U.S. war bosses may try to prop up the puppets, they will never be able to rescue Chon Tu-hwan, whose fate is already waning.

The United States should clearly realize that it can never shock our people with the policy of power or military threats or suppress the anti-imperialist, antiwar, anti-nuclear peace movement, and the antidictatorial spirit for democratization which are surging forward daily in South Korea. If the United States genuinely hopes for peace in Korea, Asia, and the world, it should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks designed for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question after immediately abandoning its maneuvers to prepare for war against the Korean people.

The persons in authority in South Korea should stop doing such shameful things as currying favor by kowtowing before the imperialist forces of aggression and committing treacherous acts against the nation. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets render the situation acute while pursuing confrontation and warlines running counter to the trend of the times, they will have to take full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

#### NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL LAUDS DPRK-SFRY RELATIONS

SK040214 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 3 Apr 86

[4 April NODONG SINMUN editorial: "Deep Friendship Between Korea and Yugoslavia"]

[Text] On 2 April, Comrade Radovan Vlastovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, who paid an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-sung, DPRK president, left Pyongyang successfully concluding his visit. Even though the period in which Comrade Radovan Vlastovic sojourned in our country was short, it was a period of significant days during which deep friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia was demonstrated.

Our people granted warm welcome the hospitality to Comrade Radovan Vlastovic as a close friend. While staying in our country, Comrade Radovan Vlastovic and his suite members toured the historic Mangyongdae, an exhibition hall to display achievements in socialist construction, the Nampo glass factory, and the Nampo lockgate construction site; appreciated a music and dance performance by artists in Pyongyang; and encouraged the struggle of our people accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions.

While the guest was sojourning in our country, talks between the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, and an identity of views was reached on the questions discussed.

The visit to our country by Comrade Radovan Vlackovic served as another important occasion to further consolidate and develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Even though Korea and Yugoslavia are far distant from each other geographically, their two peoples have long closely supported and cooperated with each other in carrying out the common cause of socialist and communist construction and the victory of the Nonaligned Movement.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia have developed on to a new higher stage, particularly with the visit to Yugoslavia by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the visit to our country by Comrade Josip Broz Tito as momentum. These visits were epochal events which added brilliant chapters to the history of friendship between the parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries; while they are firmly based on the particular intimacy between the leaders of the two countries, friendship and unity between the two countries have been consolidated.

Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are favorably developing in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields in compliance with the common aspirations and desire of the two peoples, and these friendly and cooperative relations are making beneficial contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to expanding and developing the Non-aligned Movement. The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of our two countries -- spontaneous and comradely relations -- will be further strengthened and developed in the future.

The fraternal Yugoslav people are a brave and industrious people with the shining tradition of the antifascist struggle for liberation. By inheriting the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, their distinguished leader, the Yugoslav people have successfully carried out the long-term plan for economic stability, guaranteeing friendship and unity among many nationalities in the country and consolidating the socialist self-management system. The industrial, rural economic, and many other realms of the national economy have developed rapidly, and achievements have been attained in the scientific, educational, and cultural fields. Experience confirms that only when the line and policy of independence are mapped out in conformity with the demands of a country's own specific conditions and are implemented in reliance upon its people's own strength can the cause of socialist and communist construction be successfully realized and the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system be displayed unreservedly.

The Yugoslav people will greet the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] soon. The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the achievements attained by the Yugoslav people in socialist construction, and wish them brilliant labor success prior to their 5th LCY Congress.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia are greatly interested in strengthening and developing the Nonaligned Movement. This year marks the 25th anniversary of the launching of the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement is a progressive movement that embodies the noble anti-imperialist ideal of independence, and a mighty revolutionary force in our era in which we are confronted with imperialist reactionary forces. Today, the banner of the Nonaligned Movement is flying all over the world. This movement greatly affects the development of the international situation and the course of revolutionary changes in the world.



Further strengthening the Nonaligned Movement is a solemn demand of the times. Korea and Yugoslavia have jointly struggled to realize the treasured principles of the Non-aligned Movement. An important question in the struggle to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement at present is to prevent the danger of a new global war; to defend world peace and security; to change the old international economic order created by imperialists and colonialists; to establish a new just international economic order; and to achieve economic self-reliance. To successfully wage this struggle, the Non-aligned Movement is urgently striving to adhere to its basic principle and enhance unity and cohesion. Herein lies a guarantee for the success of this movement.

The result of the visit to our country by Comrade Radovan Vlahkovic this time will greatly contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement.

In the future, as in the past, the government of our Republic will also be faithful to the ideal and principle of the Nonaligned Movement and strengthen unity and cooperation with all nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia. It will make active efforts to ensure that the eighth nonaligned summit talks, to be held this year, carries out its work successfully.

Today, because of the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, the international situation is very strained and the danger of a new global war -- a thermonuclear war -- is prevailing in many parts of the world. To prevent a new global war and defend peace, all the world's peace-loving forces, including the peoples of the nonaligned countries, should pool their strength in broadly waging the antiwar, antinuclear, and peace-loving campaign to smash the war maneuvers of imperialists and create nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world. The Nonaligned Movement is a powerful antiwar and peace-loving force, and its role in carrying out the peace cause of the world's people is great.

The Yugoslav people are striving for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan region, and change in the Mediterranean to an area of peace and cooperation. Our people support this just struggle of the Yugoslav people.

At present, the Korean peninsula is becoming a place where the danger of war is greatest. The United States has dragged countless murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea, reduced it to a hotbed of a new war, and frantically perpetrated maneuvers, including the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, to ignite a war. As a result of this, the situation on the Korean peninsula has become extremely strained and the danger of the outbreak of a new war is increasing with each passing day. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will easily expand to a global scale and pose a great threat to world peace.

The government of our Republic has set forth such peaceful initiatives for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea as the proposal to found the Democratic Confederation of Korea and the proposal to hold tripartite talks, and has exerted sincere efforts to realize them.

The Yugoslav party and government leadership and its people support our proposals and extend solidarity to our people's just struggle. We appreciate this.

In the future, the two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia will also strengthen friendship, unity, and cooperation as revolutionary comrades-in-arms in the struggle to build socialism, to expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, and to defend world peace.

We rejoice over the fact that the visit to our country by respected Comrade Radovan Vlahkovic this time served as an important momentum to this end. We wholeheartedly wish the Yugoslav people greater success in carrying out their just cause.



GROMYKO RECEIVES YANG HYONG-SOP IN MOSCOW 2 APR

SK040504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on April 2 in Kremlin met and had a talk with the delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of its Standing Committee, on a visit to the Soviet Union.

The head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and Comrade Andrey Gromyko.

Comrade Andrey Gromyko expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward warm greetings and best wishes of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and his own to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He expressed satisfaction over the excellent development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in accordance with the agreement reached during the Soviet visit of Comrade Kim Il-song in May, 1984.

The Soviet people, he stressed, extend invariable soliarity with the Korean people in the just struggle to steer the situation on the Korean peninsula along a sound course and create a favourable condition for a peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government always desire to strengthen fraternal friendship with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the principle of Marxism-Leninism, he declared.

The conversation took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BORDER RIVER NAVIGATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

SK040451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 2 (KCNA) -- The 25th meeting of the Cooperation Committee of the Korea-China Border River Navigation was held in Changchun recently. Signed at the meeting was an agreement on cooperation in navigation in the rivers Amnok and Tuman which are Korea-China borderlines.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS TUNISIAN SECRETARY GENERAL

SK040453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on April 3 met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with Raouf Pacha, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies of Tunisia. Present on the occasion was Kim Pong-chu, secretary of the Standing Comm'ttee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES HUNGARIAN LEADERS

SK031033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm felicitations to Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

In his message sent to them yesterday, Comrade Kim Il-song says that over the past 40 odd years since their liberation the Hungarian people have turned their country, once backward, into a socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture by vigorously struggling to smash all the counter-revolutionary manoeuvres of the class enemy, defend the gains of socialism and build a new life.

Noting that the Korean people voice firm solidarity with the Hungarian people in their struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism, he expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop day by day.

COMMENTARY ON MESSAGES ON NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

SK040641 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Cho Tong-ik commentary: "Machinations of Political Impostors"]

[Text] According to a report, the chief delegates of the South delegations to the North-South Red Cross talks, the North-South economic talks, and the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks uttered preposterous nonsense simultaneously on 1 April. The South chief delegates, slandering our just and principled stand expressed with regard to their telephone messages, engaging in jargon again, babbling that it is unreasonable to use the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which has nothing to do with North-South dialogue as an excuse, that the North's attitude toward dialogue is insincere, and that the North's deeds do not correspond with their words.

This is indeed an unreasonable logic reversing black and white. As is already known, on 26 March the chief delegates of the South delegations to the North-South talks sent their counterparts of the North side telephone messages calling for the resumption of dialogue.

The chief delegates of our side's delegations, declaring these telephone messages as unreasonable acts on the part of the South, stressed that they should first admit responsibility for having suspended the dialogue instead of talking about its resumption and that they should not be so indiscreet as to talk about resuming dialogue now. At the same time, our chief delegates asserted that the South should show its practical efforts to arrange a favorable atmosphere for talks.

Our assertions have reflected the nation's desire of the times to make North-South dialogue truly contribute to improve bilateral relations, to preserve peace, and to alleviate tension in the country and achieve its peaceful reunification. These are also expressions of our firm stand to prevent the dialogue from being utilized for impure political goals.

Needless to say, the sudden suspension of the bilateral North-South dialogues was because of the treacherous and criminal acts by the South. Even at the very moment when the South talked about the need to resume North-South dialogue, the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint war exercise against us was still being frantically staged in South Korea.

On the very day when the South sent the telephone messages, an extremely provocative war exercise of landing Marine Corps troops and arms on a simulated rear area of the northern half of the Republic was being staged in a military exercise site located in the areas of the eastern sector of the frontline under the signboard of an actual arms dropping exercise.

The previous day, in the eastern sector of the frontline, an aircraft landing and taking-off exercise was staged on a road, using it as an emergency landing strip. On the same day, a joint chemical warfare exercise of the U.S. imperialist Air Force units and the puppet air force units was staged. Earlier, an amphibious operation exercise and an aircraft taking-off operation exercise were also staged in the central sector of the frontline.

The puppets' crime of staging the war exercise, the largest in history, in collusion with foreign forces while suddenly suspending the dialogue with that same nation can in no way be justified.

This notwithstanding, instead of assuming the responsibility for the suspension of dialogue, the puppets clamored about resumption of dialogue at the very time when the powder-reeking war exercises were being staged. This can be perpetrated only by shameless political impostors. Therefore, their clamoring about resuming dialogue is not worth consideration at all.

Even at this moment when the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is being staged, ill-boding moves for a northward invasion are prevailing. Together with the U.S. imperialist warmongers, including U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who sneaked into South Korea, the puppets concocted a plot to make the compatriots become victims of a thermonuclear war.

Prowling about war exercise sites and the military academies of the puppet army, puppet Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise should continue in the future, war preparations should be perfected, and the like. Thus, he has been frantically engaged in fanning war fever.

At a time when they are openly clamoring about striking the heart of the North, aiming guns and missiles at the other side, and thus attempting to ignite a new war, how can they talk about resuming dialogue? The assertion that the war exercise which is being staged in South Korea has nothing to do with North-South dialogue is not only a far-fetched assertion of those who have made it a habit of reversing black and white, but is also an absurd remark beyond common sense. The South clamoring about resumption of dialogue without taking the present situation into consideration is nothing but a machination of the political impostors who have lost reason.

Today, the 10 million signature collection campaign for constitutional revision in South Korea is sweeping throughout the country like a strong tide. The South Korean people's will to end the colonial and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is firm and indomitable. On 1 April some 100,000 citizens in Seoul staged a massive anti-U.S. and antiwar struggle opposing and rejecting the visit to South Korea by the U.S. Secretary of Defense. This is clear proof of the South Korean people's firm will to end the colonial and fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.



It is inevitable for South Korea to become the second Philippines, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot escape self-ruin. Proceeding from this, the South Korean puppets are not only attempting to conceal their treacherous colors by pretending that they are interested in dialogue and reunification, but are also trying to divert the people's attention elsewhere by shifting the responsibility for the rupture of dialogue onto us.

If the chief delegates of the South side delegations to North-South talks continue to act as puppets without independent rights, the compatriots will never tolerate it. If the South is truly interested in dialogue and wants the country's peaceful reunification, it should demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces, which are the ringleader of national division and the root cause of war, and nuclear weapons, and should accept our proposal for adopting a nonaggression declaration advanced to end North-South confrontation.

#### DEFENDING SOCIALIST ECONOMIC GAINS ADVOCATED

SK030404 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2133 GMT 2 Apr 86

[3 April NODONG SINMUN special article: "Tenaciously Safeguarding and Protecting Socialist Gains"]

[Text] Today the situation in our country is strained and complex. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets clique are running amok with aggressive war rackets against our Republic by staging the extremely adventurous "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. At the same time, the rascals are persistently adhering to vicious anticommunist propaganda slandering our socialist fatherland and subversive maneuvers.

The prevailing situation and the reality of the nation demand that all party members and workers tenaciously safeguard and protect the socialist gains which they attained with blood and sweat through loftier revolutionary vigilance more than ever before and that they further consolidate and develop them. Safeguarding and protecting socialist gains are the deserved revolutionary mission of our party members and workers.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: We should encourage the people to defend revolutionary gains with their lives and to further glorify the chuche socialist system by making them deeply realize the incomparable superiority of the socialist system of our country and how the gains have been realized.

The great socialist gains are attained by the working class and working masses with their blood in the course of carrying out the socialist and communist cause. All achievements and successes won under the guidance of the leader, including the popular government, the socialist system, and the self-reliant national economy, are included in these gains.

Our socialist revolutionary gains are attained through the most arduous and glorious struggle. Our people vigorously struggled to carry out the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party and the leader. In the course of this long and arduous struggle, our people achieved a chuche revolutionary government, the most superior socialist system, a firm self-reliant national economy, and a brilliant national culture. Thus, they have made noble achievements.



The noble blood and sweat of our working class and people are contained in the successive achievements and gains attained while pioneering the unexplored path to revolutionarily reform nature and society amid the fierce struggle against the class and national enemy. All the gains obtained by our people have been provided through their arduous struggle, their strength, and their creative wisdom, overcoming all difficulties.

Thus, all of our gains give endless pride and dignity to our party members and workers. It is an incomparably sacred mission for our people to ardently love and tenaciously safeguard the socialist gains which contain our creative wisdom and sincere labor. Tenacious defense and protection of socialist gains by our party members and workers are an important task that must be considered together with the destiny of the fatherland and people. The fatherland and socialist gains are linked together as one. Socialist gains are linked together as one. Socialist gains are being achieved on the land of the fatherland. Revolutionary gains are being obtained, consolidated, and developed through the struggle to build the fatherland and to make it wealthy and strong. Only when we have these great gains can the fatherland be glorious and have lofty dignity. The fatherland can be a genuine mother of all the people and a cradle of life and happiness only when we have these gains.

Without socialist gains, the people cannot enjoy an independent and creative life. All the creations realized by the masses in our society are aimed at the interests of the people themselves and are aimed at serving them thoroughly. Our socialist system is for the working masses, and all factories, enterprises, and cultural and welfare facilities including theaters and parks, are aimed at promoting the welfare of the working masses.

Without socialist gains, neither destiny nor the happy life of our people can be ensured. Through our past practical experience we are keenly aware of the miserable situation of those who lost their fatherland. Our people should not repeat the tragic situation of being slaves. All party members and workers should tenaciously safeguard and protect our socialist gains from the enemy's invasion and should be able to deal a hard blow to the rascals' maneuvers to damage and eradicate such gains. This is a genuine path to firmly defend our socialist fatherland and to protect our happy life.

Tenaciously safeguarding and protecting the socialist gains are a firm guarantee for accomplishing the aims of our revolutionary cause. The socialist and communist cause -- the revolutionary cause of the working class -- cannot be perfected by itself. It must be realized on the basis of the existing successes and achievements and the revolutionary gains.

Therefore, safeguarding, strengthening, and developing revolutionary gains is a vital issue related to the destiny of the revolution. Our socialist gains obtained under the wise leadership of the party and the leader are a firm foundation for the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause and for the prosperity of all future generations.

Because our gains have been obtained in the course of the struggle to achieve the great chuche idea, they not only contain the achievements and successes of the past but also make it possible to realize a powerful foundation on which we can vigorously implement the important mission and tasks for socialist and communist construction. Thus, all of our socialist gains have an everlasting vitality and play a decisive role in developing our revolution not only today but also in the future.

Therefore, only when we tenaciously safeguard, protect, strengthen, and develop these gains can we advance our revolutionary cause vigorously without deviation and twists and turns and accomplish it to the end.

Essentially, our people are an independent people who assume the lifestyle of living in our own way based on our own spirit as a principle. Those who do not treasure the gains they have won, not trusting their own strength and wisdom, have nothing to do with our revolutionary position. In order for our people to continue the revolution with our own strength, as in the past, it is important to endlessly consolidate and develop our gains.

Our party members and workers, who are carrying out the revolution on the basis of their faith, should vigorously accelerate socialist and communist construction by depending on their gains with lofty pride and a sense of self-respect.

We should carry out economic construction with our strength on the basis of the existing foundation, and we should carry out the gigantic 10 major prospective goals with our resources and technology, and should further develop economic management in accordance with the Taean work system. The issue of tenaciously safeguarding and protecting socialist gains is becoming more important because it is related to the wicked maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

As the cause of socialism and communism advances more victoriously, the imperialists and class enemies become more frantic. The enemies' atrocious maneuvers are concentrated mainly on slandering and destroying the gains of socialism by the enemies' infiltration, subversion, and sabotage; therefore severe class struggle is necessary.

The struggle to protect and defend the gains of socialism from the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the class enemies is being deepened in the area of ideological and political life, as well as in the area of economic, cultural, and moral life and all other aspects of social life. With high revolutionary vigilance, our party members and working people must vigorously struggle to defend the gains of socialism.

A firm working class stand is the ideological and spiritual source making our party members and working people indomitably and sacrificially struggle to protect and defend the gains of socialism. Today, the dedication of our party members and working people in their revolutionary struggle and construction work and their indomitableness in the struggle to protect and defend the gains of socialism depend largely on the class stand. The working class stand is the most revolutionary stand and attitude with which everything is assessed in accordance with the views of the working class and settled in conformity with the interest of the working class and the revolution. When this stand is firm, our working people can devote themselves to the struggle to defend the gains of socialism, and can struggle against the imperialists and the class enemies persistently and uncompromisingly.

The sacred struggle to protect and defend the gains of socialism is unthinkable without the warm love for the fatherland. Our love for the fatherland is precisely the love for the socialist fatherland wherein our revolutionary regime, socialist system, and self-reliant national economy exist. It is linked with the boundless animosity toward and spirit of uncompromising struggle against the imperialists and class enemies' scheming to undermine and destroy the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism.

During the fatherland liberation war, those who were gallant in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the class enemies were true patriots. Today, as the socialist fatherland is being built, those who make the fatherland rich and powerful and who defend and strengthen the gains of socialism are patriots and true revolutionaries.

With warm love for the fatherland, all party members and working people must use all their wisdom and energies in order to further consolidate and develop our socialist gains. Our revolutionary regime must be strengthened as firm as a rock, and the material and technological foundations of socialism must be further strengthened through the acceleration of socialist economic construction, thus achieving the growth and development of our fatherland. By doing so, the superiority of the socialist system of our country should be vigorously displayed.

All party members and working people must counter the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique with high revolutionary vigilance, and must firmly protect and defend our socialist gains under all circumstances.

#### TANGLE PROCESSING FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

SK031035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang, April 3 (KCNA) -- The Nation's leading tangle processing factory is under construction on the Kangnyong peninsula of the west coast of Korea.

When completed, it will process by industrial method large quantities of tangle picked in the West Sea for the working people all over the country.

The building of the factory has already taken shape and it is now being equipped with modern processing, crushing, mixing and cooling installations at fast speed.

The intermediary processes of test products had already been built to produce such richly nutritive tangle products as jam, cake, drops and tea.



YI KI-PAEK, WEINBERGER EXCHANGE VIEWS ON SECURITY

SK030703 Seoul YONHAP in English 0641 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, 3 April (YONHAP) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and his Korean counterpart, Yi Ki-paek, Thursday agreed that the next two to three years will be crucial to the security of South Korea. Based on that shared perception, the two defense ministers pledged not to tolerate any North Korean provocations that threaten South Korea's security between 1986 and 1988, when the Asian games and the Olympics will be held in Seoul.

To help cope with the North Korean threat, they agreed to strengthen the crisis management team of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), in order to improve early-warning and information gathering activities, and to review the allied operation plans. The South Korean-U.S. Military Committee has been given the responsibility of performing these tasks.

The pledge and agreement came out of a tete-a-tete between Weinberger and Yi and a subsequent meeting of the 18th Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, held at the Defense Ministry.

The two sides also agreed to sharply boost the firepower and mobility of the U.S. forces stationed in Korea. Under the agreement, the CFC's artillery, mechanized troops, helicopter Air Defense Forces and flying capability will be improved. In addition, the CFC will deploy lance artillery, an assault helicopter battalion, the latest armored vehicles, tanks and F-16 fighters.

The two sides decided to work out measures to neutralize the use of U.S.-made helicopters that were illegally diverted to North Korea, to set up aerial observation posts and radars in order to detect low-flying enemy aircraft, and to transfer infrared detection technology from U.S. to Korean troops. They also plan to develop ways to keep North Korea from obtaining weapons parts and maintenance support through third countries.

Upon receiving a report on the Korean-U.S. conference on the defense industry, held last month in the United States, Weinberger and Yi agreed to expand cooperation in that industry through the creation of the Korean-U.S. Defense Industry Cooperation Association. To promote the further discussion of matters taken up at last month's meeting, the chief executive officers of defense companies in both countries will meet here in May next year.

The U.S. side reaffirmed that Korea's defense industry is a priceless asset for the free world and promised to study the use of Korean defense firms by the United States in the event of international conflicts.

The U.S. delegation, headed by Weinberger, also pledged to make its best effort to expand Korean maintenance of U.S.-made equipment owned by third countries as well as equipment owned by U.S. forces. U.S. and Korean defense officials are expected to discuss the issue further in the Pacific conference for depot maintenance here in June 1987.

The U.S. side promised to review the expansion of materiel support for the Korean forces in the initial stage of hostilities, to increase stockpiles of war materiel and to ensure war reserves stockpiles for allies prior to 1988. The U.S. delegation also promised to study the matter of establishing stockpiles of equipment and materiel to ensure the rapid deployment of U.S. reinforcements in the event of an emergency.

To enhance cooperation in the field of sophisticated technology, the two sides agreed to exchange technologies and information on guided missiles, to hold working-level meetings of experts on a regular basis and to expand exchanges of scientists involved in high-tech research in both countries.

The two sides also agreed to hold a bilateral meeting in the United States this fall to overhaul security treaties and to discuss the role of the CFC.

#### Joint Communique Issued

SK030914 Seoul YONHAP in English 0906 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- The United States, expressing the view that the successful hosting of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics is of great significance, pledged Thursday to support South Korea's efforts to ensure the security of the two sports events. The United States and South Korea agreed that they must remain "especially vigilant" during the period leading up to the 1988 Olympics and confirmed that any provocation against them "could not be tolerated."

The pledge and agreement were contained in a joint communique issued at the conclusion of the annual Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting, held here April 1-3. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger headed the U.S. delegation and Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek led the Korean side.

The two delegations reconfirmed that North Korea's offensively oriented military build-up and surprise attack capability, as shown by its expanded reorganization of a new mechanized corps and its forward deployment of major units, pose a serious threat to South Korea.

The 13-point joint communique said these developments "seriously reduce warning time and that continued vigilance will be required." The next several years, it added, will be a crucial period for the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The two delegations also reaffirmed that the traditional ties of security between the two allies remain strong and continue to deter renewed hostilities on the peninsula, according to the communique. Weinberger and Yi agreed that the security of South Korea is "pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, which, in turn, is vital to the security of the United States."

"In this connection, Secretary Weinberger repeated the firm commitment of the United States to render prompt and effective assistance to repel any armed attack against the Republic of Korea (ROK), in accordance with the ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954, with the U.S. nuclear umbrella continuing to provide additional security to the Republic of Korea," the document said.

In discussions about various military efforts made by the two allies to deal with the North Korean threat, the two sides agreed to improve the early warning capability and to enhance the exchange of strategic information. The two defense chiefs, the communique went on, agreed that the illegal diversion of U.S.-made helicopters to North Korea through third countries increased the threat to South Korea. They also discussed the need for holding close consultations and promoting cooperation in order to prevent future diversions of aircraft or spare parts.

The statement said that the two delegations agreed to continue making joint efforts to enhance the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture, including the deployment of Stinger and Red-eye missiles. They also discussed the enhancement of low-altitude early warning systems and measures to cope with North Korea's chemical weapons capability.

Weinberger and Yi shared the view that the capabilities of the Korean defense industry are important to the free world and agreed that the Korean defense industry should continue to participate in the program for maintaining U.S. equipment.

They repeated their conviction that the easing of tensions and the creation of an atmosphere conducive to national reconciliation through direct dialogue between the two Koreas are prerequisites for the establishment of a lasting peace on the peninsula and the reunification of Korea. Yi and Weinberger emphasized that the principal interlocutors on questions involving the peninsula are Seoul and Pyongyang, and they called for the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue, which was unilaterally suspended by North Korea.

Other major points contained in the communique are as follows:

-- both sides agreed to develop standard procedures to sustain wartime supplies and to augment stockpiles of war reserve materiel, with a view to enhancing the combat readiness of the Korean-U.S. combined forces in the event of war on the peninsula;

-- both sides recognized the continuing importance of the United Nations command's peace keeping role, particularly in maintaining the armistice agreement until an effective and enduring mechanism is established to ensure lasting peace on the peninsula;

-- Weinberger pledged to seek an increased level of foreign military sales (FMS) by the United States to Korea.

-- the 19th Security Consultative Meeting will be held next year in Washington.

#### Hold Press Conference

SK031008 Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Thursday that he does not think there were "any similarities at all" between the situation in South Korea and that in the Philippines when Marcos was deposed. He said South Korea has achieved a miraculous economic growth for the past several years to secure a solid economic basis and President Chon Tu-hwan has already revealed his intention to transfer his government power peacefully at the end of his present term of office.

In a joint press conference with his South Korean counterpart Yi Ki-paek at the close of the 18th Annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting here, Weinberger said that the fact that South Korea is facing the military threat from North Korea, backed up by the Soviet Union's massive military aid, is another point of difference from the Philippines.

Calling South Korea as the forefront of the free world which is very important both in military and strategic aspects, he said the U.S. forces in Korea whose major task is maintaining peace and safety on the Korean peninsula will continue to remain stationed as long as the people of South Korea want.

When asked about the U.S. request for South Korea to participate in the so-called "star wars" (Strategic Defense Initiative) plan, he said he hopes South Korea, with its production systems and technology, would be able to participate in that plan. He said the United States requested South Korea and many other countries last year to take part in the plan. He added, however, the issue was not discussed during the Seoul meeting.



Meanwhile, South Korean Defense Minister Yi said the two countries have agreed to continue to conduct the annual joint military training exercises "Team Spirit" as far as the imbalance of military strength between South and North Korea remains unresolved.

#### Weinberger Departs 3 April

SK030948 Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 3 (YONHAP) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his party, who participated in the 18th Annual Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), left here Thursday afternoon.

At Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, the U.S. delegates were seen off by Yi Ki-paek, Korean Defense Minister; Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to Seoul; Gen. Chong Chin-kwon, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Gen. William J. Livsey, commander-in-chief of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC).

Meanwhile, Adm. William J. Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Adm. Ronald J. Hays, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, made their separate departures from Seoul in the day.

The three-day annual joint meeting came to an end here Thursday afternoon.

#### THE KOREA HERALD Views SCM

SK040057 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Apr 86 p 4

[Editorial: "New Vista in ROK-U.S. Security"]

[Text] The surest deterrence to war, needless to say, is complete preparedness and a firm resolve to defend oneself, based on a proper awareness of the enemy's intentions and capabilities. In retrospect, however, the difference in the preceptions by South Korea and America of North Korea's aggressive readiness, and their failure for that reason to be adequately prepared were to blame for allowing Pyongyang to trigger the Korean war in 1950.

Still haunted by the bitter experience of the Korean war, it is good to see Seoul and Washington, at their 18th Annual Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] which ended here yesterday, share the perception that North Korea poses "a serious threat" to the security of this Republic. In particular, both sides agreed in a joint communique that the next several years would be "a crucial period" for the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean peninsula. Considering Pyongyang's desperate attempts to obstruct this year's Asian Games and the Olympiad in 1988, both to be held in Seoul, along with its offensive military buildup and forward deployment of major units, their warning is well founded.

In examining the situation on the peninsula, they made note of the step-up of Soviet military assistance to North Korea. This deserves due attention, given the fact, as U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his Korean counterpart Yi Ki-paek both agreed, that South Korea is "pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia which, in turn, is vital to the security of the United States.

In that vein, Weinberger's reaffirmation of Washington's commitment to render prompt and effective assistance to repel any armed attack against the South is worthy of note, as seen from a global perspective of securing world peace.

Surely, the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympiad will be occasions serving the cause of peace, both regional and worldwide. Thus, ensuring the success of the events by maintaining effective security carries significance for many reasons. Therefore, the warning issued by the two ministers that any provocation against the coming two Games "could not be tolerated" will serve as a telling deterrence.

Besides sharing their views, both sides agreed to take steps that will underscore the resolve of both countries to ensure security in this part of the world. Notable are their agreements to improve the early warning system and to take measures to cope with a potential North Korean chemical weapons capability, as well as to enhance the ROK-U.S. combined defense posture and capability.

The successful progress of the plan for improvement of the Korean Armed Forces is no doubt essential to assuring security here. Hence, much is expected from Weingerger's pledge to seek an appropriate level of FMS [Foreign Military Sales] credits for Korea. As Weinberger agreed, the capabilities of the Korean defense industry are important resources for the Free World. It is a logical necessity, therefore, to help develop Korea's defense industries for the good of the free world.

Korea has long spent some 6 percent of its GNP on defense, undeniably a heavy burden for it to bear. Enabling Korea to continue its economic viability is the surest way of ensuring its reliability as a security partner.

#### MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON NORTH-SOUTH SUMMIT

SK040102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Unification Minister Park Tong-chin said yesterday that if the proposed summit between south and north takes concrete shape, the government will make it known. However, he said that "the government has nothing particular to announce about the summit at this moment."

He was answering a question by an opposition lawmaker in the House Foreign Affairs Committee about rumors that "there were preliminary contacts between the south and north for the summit."

He also said that any announcement on that matter should be made in a careful manner in order not to affect the negotiation itself.

Asked about prospects for the summit, he replies, "We hope that the summit will be realized within this year. But, I cannot commit myself to whether it will be held as we hope."

"The government will be able to make a clear prediction after watching the progress of various dialogues between the two sides," he said.

Rep. Yi Taek-hui of the NDP asked Minister Park Tong-chin to clarify rumors that working-level officials of the two sides had already had contacts for the summit. He pointed out that the government has neither admitted nor denied the rumors. He also asked about prospects for the summit.

Rep. Yi Kon-il of the New Conservative Club, composed of 12 defectors from the NDP, suggested that the government hold a workshop for the joint study of the Korean language by scholars of the south and north.

Besides the committee, nine standing committees were convened for the third day activity. In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, Justice Minister Kim Song-ki said that the government would keep a close eye on foreigners who make frequent visits to Korea without clear purposes. "By doing so, the government will prevent foreigners from illegal activities here," he told the Legislation-Judiciary Committee of the National Assembly.

He also told the panel members that the nation has a total of 52,542 prisoners at present. Of them, 29,725 prisoners are convicts and 22,917 are awaiting trial. Answering a question by an NDP lawmaker about the indictment of 17 NDP lawmakers for the alleged violent acts at the Assembly last year, Minister Kim said, "It is regrettable for the prosecution to have been involved in the case." "The deliberation of the budget is wholly a matter of the Assembly, which is not subject to the prosecution's intervention," he said. However, he said. "Things happened in the course of the budget screening, which the prosecution could not but intervene into and I hope Assemblymen will understand the prosecution's position." He also said that the prosecution would cope with similar cases, if they occur, carefully, taking into consideration the Assembly's authority.

Asked about the arrest of 32 persons who demonstrated in Kwangju Saturday night, he said, "It is inevitable for the prosecution to take legal measures as they damaged property and injured policemen by setting fire to a cloth tower and by throwing stones late at night. Before the minister's testimony, the panel voted down an NDP lawmakers' motion for the attendance of Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon at the session.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER ANSWERS ASSEMBLYMEN'S QUESTIONS

SK031258 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Apr 86 p 3

[From the "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] In a National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee meeting, opposition assemblymen nagged Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong with questions concerning the Japanese crown prince's visit to Korea, the Philippine situation, and democratization. However, assemblymen of the ruling party asked questions in such a way as to "indicate sore sports," thus revealing a good contrast between the two sides.

That day, Assemblymen Yi Chol-sung of the NKDP gently asked: If Korea's image is damaged because of the issue of human rights and suppression of the opposition party, will a bad influence not be exerted upon the Seoul Olympics?

Noting that "the Philippines was finally reduced to a bad state because it did not accept the U.S. advice for internal reform, including democratization" Assemblyman Pak Han-sang from the NKDP pointed out the successive remarks of U.S. Government authorities concerning Korea.

He continued: They pointed out that the priority task of Korea is political development. What is the difference between Korea and the Philippines?

To this question, Minister Yi replied: From any point of view, Korea is Korea and the Philippines is the Philippines. Our country is pushing ahead with democratization and is supported by our allies in this. Thus, one's fears about the issue concerning the Reagan doctrine, taking a negative view, are groundless.

On the other hand, Assemblyman Hyon Hong-chu of the DJP asked: Is there any part touching directly on Korea in the Reagan doctrine? Do you think that such a case as the United States sending an observers' team for the election, as took place in the Philippines, could possibly happen in our country?



Do you not think that our true intention concerning the government's measures for the signature collection campaign for constitutional revision has been shown in a wrong way?

Minister Yi lost no time in answering these questions. He said: Korea was not mentioned in the message. Dispatching the U.S. observers' team to Korea is an issue beyond even presumption. It is true that there was a misunderstanding on the part of foreign countries with regard to the content of our laws and confusion in grasping it.

#### SEOUL SINMUN DISCUSSES POLITICAL REFORM STRATEGIES

SK031325 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Apr 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Two Kims Cannot Be Revived in History"]

[Text] Last April a university professor, majoring in history, expressed his personal opinion that the so-called three Kims may as well go out to a rural village and enjoy fishing there. His article immediately aroused a hot debate. He did not deny the realistic political influence of the so-called three Kims, but meant that an end had been put to their roles in history.

Having witnessed the shadow of the two Kims behind the opposition camp since the last general election, many people may not believe that they have disappeared from the arena of history, but think that they have reappeared in the forefront of history. In reality, this is partly true. This notwithstanding, they are following a road on which they find it difficult to revive themselves. This is because they are repeating the wrong political line which has already been tested in history.

#### Political Leadership Whose Limit Has Been Exposed

To put it frankly, the aspect of justification and the aspect of force both exist in the political sector. The coexistence and harmony of these two aspects help to achieve a smooth political development. When these two aspects are incompatible with each other, ruin follows.

In other words, these two aspects can be expressed as terms "ideal" and "reality" and "norm" and "actuality." The question of how these two aspects are harmonized is an everlasting task which politics should carry out. All the countries of the world have suffered from conflict with regard to the question.

Our political situation in the 1980's demanded that the harmony of these two aspects be viewed as more important than ever before. The abrupt occurrence of the 26 October incident was regarded as an inevitable conclusion of an era, but it did not mean that the era was completely closed. During such a delicate political transitional period, the two Kims failed to show political leadership suitable for such circumstances. As a result of the lack of their political leadership, we were plunged into the ruinous situation. This showed their limit as political leaders. In an delusion about a mass uprising, one of them chose the line of a mass revolution. It went without saying that such a line could not attain success. As a result, our people suffered from immeasurable ordeals.

#### Unrealistic Adventurism

The fact that the historical judgement of the two Kims was finished is grounded in the fact that they not only failed to display a correct political leadership in such an important political situation as that in the 1980's, but are still also seeking an incorrect political line without reflecting on themselves.

They have not hesitated recently to openly agitate the people under the pretext of the formation of headquarters for the promotion of constitutional revision in Pusan, Kwangju, and other local areas. This shows that they have not yet given up their delusion for a mass revolution. Their frequent reference to the Philippine situation or their act of continually causing disturbances in the National Assembly can be viewed in this context.

When political phenomena, regardless of differences in political systems, are observed in detail, a handful of core politicians take part in making important political decisions, thus constituting an oligarchic system. This indicates that the leadership ability of political leaders is very important. A political group seeking an incorrect political line caused by a wrong political leadership cannot be beneficial to history. An incorrect political line is to come to being when a political group loses the balance of ideal and reality, and is biased toward one side. It seems that the opposition party is constantly wandering in the midst of unrealistic adventurism -- a mass revolution -- due to the wrong leading line of the two Kims.

#### Four Models of Political Development

Methods for seeking political development can vary from country to country. In accordance with their own situation and people's capabilities, countries choose a method for political development. The review of methods, which Third World countries have adopted in seeking their own political development for the past 10 years, makes it possible to classify methods into four models.

First is the Spanish method. The Spanish method is a strategy of patience. When the course of Spanish political development since the death of Franco is reviewed, the most important factor for success in its political development was the unhurried patience of opposition parties.

If the political leaders had done well after the 26 October incident, we could have adopted this method. Unfortunately, we failed to take this method. Political leaders, including the two Kims, were totally responsible for this.

Second is the Nicaraguan method. This method is to seek to attain political goals with arms in hands while shedding blood. At first, Nicaragua set democratization as a goal. However, it rapidly leaned toward leftism later. It is obvious that we will follow the example of Nicaragua if we accept what radical students assertion. It goes without saying that we cannot adopt the Nicaraguan method.

Third is the Philippine method seeking a mass revolution. The Argentine and Iranian methods would belong to this model. It was confirmed in the 1980's that this method cannot be applied to us. This method would plunge the whole country into political disturbances, and would cause a grave security crisis if it lasted for a long time.

Fourth is a method of rapprochement. This method was adopted by Brazil and Uruguay. It is a way of reaching an agreement on a political schedule with a certain period of change through dialogue and negotiation and of jointly cooperating to carry the schedule into practice.

In view of the stage of state development and national reality, seeking political development by the Philippine method does not conform to our reality. Neither can such a way be accepted. Because the two Kims are still deluded, it is asserted that they will disappear from the arena of history.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECORATES SRV EXPERTS

BK040542 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] On 11 March 1986, the PRK Council of State issued Decree No 14, signed by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State, conferring medals on Vietnamese experts outstanding in fulfilling proletarian internationalist duties for the Cambodian revolution. According to the decree, Second Class Labor Medals are conferred on two Vietnamese experts, Third Class Labor Medals on two Vietnamese experts, and Friendship Medals on seven Vietnamese experts.

HIGH-RANKING CADRES MEET IN PHNOM PENH 3 APRIL

BK040546 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] A meeting of high-ranking cadres was held in Phnom Penh on the morning of 3 April. Attending were leading cadres from all ministries and offices; party Central Committee members; ministers; deputy ministers; party chapter cadres attached to all ministries and offices; and the party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries from Kandal, Kompong Speu, and Kompong Thom Provinces. Comrade (?Shlenski), first secretary of the Soviet Embassy to the PRK, also attended the meeting.

During the meeting, female Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Organization Commission, who participated in the 27th CPSU Congress reported on the outcome of the congress. The meeting's participants expressed warm welcome and full support for Comrade Gorbachev's 28 March statement expressing the Soviet Union's resolute stand toward U.S. obstinacy in carrying out a nuclear test at Nevada and the desire for peace of the world's people, including those of the United States.

LAO TRANSPORT DELEGATION DEPARTS PHNOM PENH

BK031238 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1151 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK April 3 -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Transport and Posts led by Vice Minister Bouasi Lovansai, left Phnom Penh Thursday morning after a ten-day visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Chhim Seng, Kampuchean vice minister of posts, transport and communications and other Kampuchean officials.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the Lao guests were received by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, premier and foreign minister, and met with Meas Kroch, vice minister of national defence.

The Lao head delegate signed separately with Chhim Seng and Ti Yav, deputy-ministers respectively of transport and planning, two documents on cooperation between the two countries.

The Lao guests also visited the Phnom Penh port, a car-tyre factory at Takhmao, in Kandal, and the Provinces of Kompong Cham, Kratie and Kompong Som City.



BEIJING REPORTS SAY SIHANOUK 'NOT IN GOOD HEALTH'

BK031458 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Yesterday a report from Beijing said that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK, is not in good health due to various illnesses, including one affecting his bladder. The report quotes Dr (George Pate), who examined the samdech during his 10-day stay in a Beijing hospital last month. This report also quoted the samdech's words contained in a message in which he said he has some health problem, some of them serious.

VODK CITES YUGOSLAV SUPPORT FOR CGDK PROPOSAL

BK040606 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] At a weekly press conference on 20 March, the spokesman of the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry voiced support for the 8-point proposal of the CGDK and declared that this 8-point proposal is flexible, comprehensive, and well thought out for the long-term future of Cambodia.

DK SUPREME COMMAND COMMENDS BATTAMBANG ATTACK

BK040157 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[4 April "Letter of Commendation" from DK National Army Supreme Command]

[Text] Letter of commendation from the Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea to cadres and combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, the people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the Battambang battlefield:

1. At 2300 on the night of 28 March, our Democratic Kampuchean National Army together with the people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers raided strategic townships and important strategic warehouses of the Vietnamese enemy in Battambang town and dismantled the Vietnamese village and commune administrations in the suburbs of and around Battambang Town with the following satisfactory results:

1. We killed 109 effective forces of the Vietnamese enemy, including 2 Soviet advisers, 1 Vietnamese provincial administrator, 1 Vietnamese battalion commander, 2 Vietnamese company commanders, and 4 Vietnamese platoon commanders; wounded 180 others; and captured another.

2. We liberated Sangke District Town located at Anlung Vil township, Kbal Khmaoch and Andong Pring townships, 5 villages in these areas -- namely Peam Ek, Kdol, Samakki, Chrey, Aomal, and Norea -- and 68 villages in and around the suburbs of Battambang Town. We freed 30 inhabitants jailed by the Vietnamese enemies.

3. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

4. We destroyed 185 weapons of various types, put out of service the Battambang Town airport at Bek Chan, and basically smashed the radar station, aircraft control tower, and war materiel warehouses at the airport.

We also destroyed 4 Soviet-made T-62 T-63 and T-54 tanks, 5 large Soviet-made trucks, 20 Honda motorcycles and sidecars, 3 military training centers, 11 warehouses filled with tens of thousands of metric tons of ammunition and material, 100 barrels of gasoline, 5 paddy mills and warehouses containing tens of thousands of sacks of rice and paddy, 2 large foundries, 267 barracks, 200 bicycles, and a large quantity of war material.

II. These splendid results were made possible thanks to the fact that our National Army has thoroughly grasped our new five attack tactics and effectively coordinated our three forces by carrying out a 2-way offensive, attacking the enemies, and stimulating coordination from the people, fraternal Cambodian soldiers, militiamen, and personnel of the Vietnamese village and commune administrations. These military and political offensives have brought these splendid victories. The situation from our attack against Battambang Town clearly indicates that the Vietnamese enemies are fragile and susceptible both in big and small towns and in the countryside. Therefore, through the coordination of our three forces and the implementation of our new five attack tactics, our National Army will be able to launch attacks anywhere with outstanding results.

III. The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea would like to extend its commendation to cadres, combatants, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the Battambang battlefield and calls on them to sum up and draw experience from these outstanding results in attacking Battambang Town in order to carry on their attacks against the Vietnamese enemies on the Battambang battlefield more effectively and victoriously.

IV. The Supreme Command calls on cadres and combatants of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, people, and fraternal Cambodian soldiers on the Battambang battlefield to vigorously intensify their activities against the Vietnamese enemy in accordance with the new five attack tactics in order to cause more difficulties to them.

[Dated] 4 April 1986

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

DK ARMY ATTACKS KOMPONG SON, SRV FORCES 31 MARCH

BK040616 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Battle report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt ] Kompong Som Battlefield: At 2300 on 31 March, our National Army attacked and smashed Prey Nop District town and a regimental command headquarters of the Vietnamese enemy's 959th Division. We launched this attack in three prongs. After 30 minutes of fighting, we smashed and took control of these three prongs. We killed 18 Vietnamese soldiers -- including 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, and 1 Vietnamese district administrator -- and wounded 27 others. We destroyed 56 assorted weapons including 3 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 1 M-30, 2 M-79's, 25 AK's, 10 SK's and 12 AR-15's -- 1 ammunition depot 20 meters long and 15 meters wide, 2 rice paddy warehouses filled with rice and paddy, 1 cloth warehouse containing 200 rolls of cloth, 43 barracks, 1 2-watt telegraph set, 1 C-25 radio, 2 telephone sets, 1 motorcycle, 1 power generator, 15 bicycles, 10 barrels of diesel oil, and some war material. We seized 15 assorted guns -- 10 AK's and 5 SK's -- 15 B-40 rockets, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, and some war material.

COMMENTARY CLAIMS THAI LEADERS OBSTRUCTING TRADE

BK040506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 3 Apr 86

["Talk": "Who Is Obstructing the Interests of Thai People?"]

[Text] Lately, more and more Thai of all strata, including some patriotic and justice-loving politicians, academicians, and businessmen, have called on the government to review its trade policy toward Laos. Recently, a working group of the economic research department of the Thai Farmers' Bank called on the government to act in the national interest in the future. The group said that it is time for Thailand to open all doors to trade with Laos in accordance with a proposal made about 1 month ago at the joint State-Private Sector Committee meeting in Khon Kaen Province urging Thailand to step up its trade with Laos and open more border crossing points and urging high-level Thai Government officials to review the roster of so-called strategic goods.

All this clearly reflects the just call of Thai of all strata to the Thai Government to serve the people's interests, especially the interest of the people living along the Mekong River -- who used to trade and exchange visits with their Lao counterparts -- in earning a living. Of course, a number of responsible Thai officials can resolve this problem. They are none other than the persons who have taken control of the implementation of the so-called national security and foreign policy. They include Athit Kamlang-ek, Prasong Sunsiri, Sitthi Sawetsila, and their colleagues. Recently, Sitthi Sawetsila and Prasong Sunsiri visited Udon Thani and Nong Khai Provinces to answer questions on this issue. Instead of trying to resolve the economic problems in the region, especially those on border trading, or giving constructive supervision to local authorities, they spent most of their time talking about the problem of border security and making nonsense excuses to mislead the Thai public.

At a press briefing after visiting the region, Sitthi Sawetsila and Prasong Sunsiri launched a propaganda campaign by distorting the line and policy of the Lao party and Government, accusing Laos of supporting a movement intent on causing unrest in Thailand. With regard to Thai-Lao trade, they unreasonably claimed: The problem rests on the Lao side. They also shamelessly accused Laos of increasing opium trafficking. In addition, they also made numerous slanderous charges against Laos. All this is the pretext they have used to cover up their refusal to assume responsibility for solving the actual problems on the basis of justice and fairness and their walking further along a path running counter to the interests of the Thai people. In addition, it shows their propaganda tricks aimed at instigating in the people a hostile attitude against the LPDR, defaming and undermining the prestige and role of Laos in the international arena, and poisoning the minds of the Thai people so that they become suspicious of neighboring countries.

As for Laos, we always strictly adhere to the principle and spirit of the two joint Thai-Lao communiques signed in 1979 to settle problems in Lao-Thai relations and to promote trade between the Lao and Thai peoples on the basis of equality, justice, and mutual interest. Since the liberation of our country, it is apparent that trade between Laos and Thailand has encountered greater problems or has been gradually restricted. The Thai side is held responsible for this problem. In addition to prohibiting the export of 243 types of so-called strategic goods to Laos, the Thai side has also tried to stop and delay the delivery of transit goods to Laos through various measures. Thai authorities directly in charge of this work are fully aware of the reality. Recently, some leading Thai officials in many border provinces trading with Laos said frankly that there was no problem in trading with Laos because the Lao side has given them full cooperation while all the problems rest solely in Bangkok. This is the best answer to the question: Who is really obstructing the interests of the Thai people?



DSP CHAIRMAN TSUKAMOTO ARRIVES IN BANGKOK 3 APR

OW040217 Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 4 KYODO -- Saburo Tsukamoto, chairman of the Japanese opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), arrived here from Kuala Lumpur Thursday afternoon to confer with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and other Thai leaders. During his current Southeast Asian tour, Tsukamoto has had discussions with President Corazon Aquino and other Philippine leaders in Manila and with Foreign Minister Tengku Dato Ahmed Rithauddeen and other Malaysian officials in Kuala Lumpur. Tsukamoto, who is accompanied by five DSP dietmen, will return home Monday.

APPEALS COURT DENIES BAIL FOR COUP SUSPECTS

BK040117 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] The Appeals Court yesterday turned down bail for three of the defendants standing trial in connection with the Sept 9 abortive coup on grounds that the Criminal Court's earlier objection to bail request was justified. Yesterday's ruling against the bail request came after the Appeals Court had considered the seriousness of the charges against them and the behaviour of the three defendants. The court ruled that they should not be temporarily released on bail as recommended by the Criminal Court.

The three coup suspects are Ahmad Khamthetthong, former leader of the Labour Congress of Thailand, labour activist Sawat Lukdot and Saman Ngamsanit, a lecturer of Sukhothai Thammathirat University.

The Criminal Court had earlier rejected the bail request but the three coup suspects referred the case to the Appeals Court. The Appeals Court subsequently asked the Criminal Court to question public prosecutors and police investigators whether they would have any objection. One of the police investigators said the three defendants are influential people and if given bail, they may attempt to intimidate witnesses in the case.

CHAWALIT ON TASKS OF ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF

BK040115 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Apr 86 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The Royal Thai Army will have to understand that it has to promote and protect democratic government. This is what General Chawalit Yongchaiyut reportedly intends to do when, as anticipated, he is appointed Army Commander-in-Chief after the retirement of General Athit Kamlang-ek at the end of August.

General Chawalit is also expected to keep in close touch with all political parties, pro-government and opposition, but will not allow the army or any military elements to use, or be used by, political factions for their own purposes.

He reportedly considers his main tasks to be to unify the army, getting rid of cliques built around graduation "classes," to carry out every action, including promotions and transfers, according to principles and rules without favouritism and without encouraging rivalries among strong personalities, and to improve the image of the army in the minds of the public.

General Chawalit will most probably wish to remain in top command for at the very most two years, it was learned. If he could complete his set tasks he would like to retire after one year's active service but if he is required to stay a second year he would undertake to do so.

Although he has six years to go before reaching the 60-year retirement age, he reportedly feels that he should make way for the younger officers to rise up from the ranks into commanding positions so that Thailand will have an elite corps of professionals fully capable of acting efficiently and effectively in the country's defence. It is not up to General Chawalit but to the minister of defence to decide on who should succeed him when he retires.

General Chawalit, considered to be the most politically astute military officer in the military forces, would at this stage not commit himself to a political career on his early retirement from active service, but there is general public appreciation of the possibility of his one day becoming head of a political party which would likely lead to his being head of government in the future.

For the present, General Chawalit is known for his loyal support for General Prem Tinsulanon who, he is certain, will again be able to form a government after the April, 1987, general elections when no political party is expected to gain an absolute majority in the House of Representatives to form a government by itself.

General Chawalit reportedly believes that it would take another five years (which includes the four-year governmental term following next year's elections) for Thailand to develop into a full democracy which he believes is the best thing for the country, especially as the most effective counter to the communist insurgency which is gradually regaining strength. The parliamentary system will have to be highly respected by the army, General Chawalit is said to believe.

Reports have come in about more people going into the jungles, especially those who have come out to surrender in the hope of beginning new lives. Much has to be done to improve the behaviour of officials towards the civilian populace, particularly in the rural villages, from where have come allegations of mistreatment, oppression and corruption.

Better relations between the army and the people are essential for the success of the counter-insurgency campaign as well as for the defence of the country, it is reportedly believed by General Chawalit. Soldiers in the field should be making friends with the villagers and helping them.

Public trust and confidence in the army has to be restored, General Chawalit believes, to make the public cooperate with it in efforts to combat the insurgency, maintain internal law and order jointly with the police and preserve national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

General Chawalit reportedly believes that the army could make more effective and efficient use of its budgetary allotment without requiring increases.

He is expected to build up volunteer forces along with the conscripts because volunteers have been operating successfully as special forces rangers on the battlefields against communist insurgents, drug smugglers along the borders, infiltrators in sensitive border areas and on dangerous missions.

BANGKOK POST LISTS 129 MILITARY OFFICERS TO RETIRE

BK030745 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Apr 86 p 5

[Text] Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will be among 129 military officers due for retirement this year. The officers due to retire under Order 290/29 signed by Defence Minister Prem Tinsulanon on March 24 are:

Office of the Permanent Secretary of the Defence Minister

1. Permanent Secretary Gen Prayun Bunnak; 2. Deputy Permanent Secretary Adm Prawit Phothiphla; 3. Deputy Permanent Secretary Gen Thawip Satthanon; 4. Lt-Gen Thanadit Sonthitet; 5. Lt-Gen Sumon Sukraserani; 6. Air Marshal Bunsom Yu-omsin; 7. Lt-Gen Pradit Butsaya-Angkun; 8. Lt-Gen Prawat Komonman; 9. Lt-Gen Somphon Kosuwan; 10. Rear Adm Kumut Kamonlanawin;

11. Rear Adm Sanit Chanthakot; 12. Rear Adm Yothin Thawiphong; 13. Rear Adm Udom Suphamahithon; 14. Rear Adm Phaibun Chatharotwong; 15. Rear Adm Bunchop Kitkan;

Supreme Command

16. General Athit Kamlang-ek; 17. Gen Banchop Bunnak; chief-of-staff; 18. Gen Phinyo Watcharatwet; 19. Gen Krit Chicharoen; 20. Air Chief Marshal Rawat Wariyaphong; 21. Adm Winit Siphotchanat; 22. Gen Prathiap Thetwisan; 23. Gen Bandit Amatayakun; 24. Lt-Gen Suwat Siyaphan; 25. Lt-Gen Narunat Bunyarattaphan;

26. Vice Adm Yongyut Suphakalin; 27. Lt-Gen Prachum Phibunphanuwat; 28. Lt-Gen Prasit Sitthikun; 29. Lt-Gen Mana Waramit; 30. Vice Adm Chumphon Muttamara; 31. Lt-Gen M.L. Chatchawan Sanitwong; 32. Vice Adm Wirun Kongchan; 33. Air Vice Marshal Sitthibun Buranawet; 34. Maj-Gen Wichian Thanyasiri; 35. Maj-Gen Rat Phumphaisan;

36. Air Vice Marshal Chuchok Na Nakhon; 37. Maj-Gen Angkun Kanchanahoti; 38. Maj-Gen Somsak Phophanit; 39. Maj-Gen Prida Phengpricha; 40. Maj-Gen Sanit Raicharoen;

41. Maj-Gen Rian Hiranbamrung; 42. Air Vice Marshal Thawon Chunlawut; 43. Maj-Gen Watchara Bosap; 44. Maj-Gen Kamhaeng Champasut; 45. Maj-Gen Det Kritsanakalin;

46. Maj-Gen Narong Rotchanasarot; 47. Maj-Gen Thawi Netniyom; 48. Air Vice Marshal Chayathit Makarasan; 49. Maj-Gen Lek Ngam-Ukhot; 50. Maj-Gen Wichak Rattanayon; 51. Maj-Gen At Thapthet;

Army

52. Gen Chuthai Saengthawip, deputy commander-in-chief; 53. Gen Akkhaphon Somrup, assistant commander-in-chief; 54. Gen Kamhaeng Chanthawirat, assistant commander-in-chief; 55. Lt-Gen Sinthu Koetsombun;

56. Lt-Gen Sonthi Ketphan; 57. Lt-Gen Anat Suphattharaphan; 58. Lt-Gen Sirichai Laksaniyawin; 59. Lt-Gen Sawat Siriphon; 60. Lt-Gen Ruamsak Chaikomin, commander of Third Army Region;

61. Maj-Gen Kaiwan Saranuchit; 62. Maj-Gen Wong Bunkla; 63. Maj-Gen Aram Si-Akkharin; 64. Maj-Gen Amphon Sisaeng; 65. Maj-Gen Chuwit Fosoraphong;



66. Maj-Gen Pradit Ninson; 67. Maj-Gen Phiraphon Phichitpmairin; 68. Maj-Gen Atsura Rumakhom; 69. Maj-Gen Denchai Bunngam; 70. Maj-Gen Prayot Thawonsiri; 71. Maj-Gen Mahithon Bunyanurak; 72. Maj-Gen Prathip Chaipani; 73. Maj-Gen Phanat Nopkeson; 74. Maj-Gen Saluai Chaikomon; 75. Maj-Gen Phisit Santabut.

76. Maj-Gen Phayap Prachantasen; 77. Maj-Gen Bunchai Ditthakun; 78. Maj-Gen Arun Siuthai; 79. Maj-Gen Chan Sathondi; 80. Maj-Gen Mana Phonkanon; 81. Maj-Gen Prachuap Kaeokham; 82. Maj-Gen Bunchaet Pankun; 83. Maj-Gen Chalit Phanomsannarin; 84. Maj-Gen Sanit Semarat; 85. Maj-Gen Bunnak Thongniam; 86. Maj-Gen Watthana Chanthanakhom.

#### Navy

87. Adm Nippon Sirithon, Navy Commander; 88. Adm Prasop Utnun; 89. Adm Yutthaya Choetbunmuang; 90. Adm Surathin Chantharaphakdi; 91. Vice Adm Manot Thummanon; 92. Vice Adm Sanit Buasai; 93. Vice Adm Sa-nga Sa-ingthong; 94. Vice Adm Yongsuk Sunthonnak; 95. Vice Adm Thalang Chanthanaprayun; 96. Vice Adm Chuai Yannon; 97. Rear Adm Phluk Sawasi; 98. Rear Adm Prathuang Chantharapha; 99. Rear Adm Phirom Nisaiphan; 100. Rear Adm Liwit Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya; 101. Rear Adm Supho Imwicha; 102. Rear Adm Sitthiphon Phongsuwan; 103. Rear Adm Praphat Singhaseni; 104. Rear Adm Surin Sutsa-ngyuan; 105. Rear Adm Pho Chiphaphong;

106. Rear Adm Banchong Daengkrachang; 107. Rear Adm Nippon Talanak; 108. Rear Adm Chat Chuthaphong; 109. Rear Adm Kasem Sarinthu; 110. Rear Adm Somphon Watthanapat; 111. Rear Adm Udomsak Ratcharattanak; 112. Rear Adm Kachit Pathumsiri.

#### Air Force

113. ACM Wathit Holasut; 114. AM Wichit Chuangchot; 115. AM Wanchai Philaiphong; 116. AM Saruphong Kachachiwa; 117. AM Wiraphong Ramnarong; 118. AM Somnuk Siksamat; 119. AVM Kit Bunyawat; 120. AVM Pridi Itsarangkun na Ayutthaya;

121. AVM Sanit Yaembunchu; 122. AVM Phuchong Yotkrai; 123. AVM M.L. Chitphi Suban; 124. AVM Charoen Sirisawat; 125. AVM Thawi Thurakitwannakan; 126. AVM Dun Ulit; 127. AVM Salakkiat Bunhiphat; 128. AVM Thanathan Sutthitham; and 129. AVM Chan Thongdi.

SYMPOSIUM ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS HELD IN HANOI

OW031609 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- A symposium on the "great historic significance of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" was opened here today under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School and the Committee for Social Sciences. More than 400 scientists, research workers, and representatives from various central and local bodies and mass organizations, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam attended.

Among those present at the opening ceremony were Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Vinh, member of the C.P.V. C.C., director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; and B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam.

Speaking at the symposium, Hoang Tung described the 27th CPSU Congress as an event of great political significance which has exerted a deep and broad impact not only in the Soviet Union but also in the revolutionary and progressive trends across the world. He said: "The success of the CPSU Congress has heartened the Soviet people, the socialist community and the whole mankind and makes them confide in the prospect of strong and all-round development of socialism and in the struggle for world peace at present."

Taking the floor, Ambassador B.N. Chaplin briefed the audience on the development of the congress and its main documents. He said the 27th CPSU Congress, the highest forum of the Soviet communists, had dealt with the pressing political and social issues in the Soviet Union and worked out a program of actions aimed at taking the country along the path of perfecting socialist construction and building communism.

40 scientific papers are to be presented at the symposium, covering various issues raised at the congress.

VNA CORRESPONDENT ON USSR LABOR COOPERATION

BK030804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Article by VNA correspondent Le Manh Binh in the Soviet Union: "5 Years of Vietnam-USSR Labor Cooperation"]

[Text] Exactly 5 years have now elapsed since the signing of the Vietnam-USSR treaty on labor cooperation. I cannot help recalling my visit 4 years ago to the (Berna U1) Synthetic Fiber Enterprise where the first Vietnamese workers had come for vocational training and work. The comrade first secretary of the party committee of the district that directly manages the enterprise said: We are proud of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship. The results of Soviet-Vietnamese labor cooperation in the enterprises in our district constitute another fine symbol of this friendship.

This was accomplished during the 1st year of cooperation in this field. Recently this cooperation has been further improved and broadened. Last year, the first skilled workers returned home after finishing vocational training and work in the Soviet Union, and this contingent will increase regularly every year. This is a very valuable asset for Vietnam's industrial establishments now and in the future. After a year of vocational training in the Soviet Union, our workers acquired relatively good skills. Upon engaging in productive labor, over 90 percent of them were rated as having fair or good labor skills. Many workers continued to improve their skills and learned another trade.

Therefore, after 4 years of work, most of them have become proficient at a second job. In some enterprises, a number of workers have learned as many as three to four different trades. Nearly 100 percent of the textile workers who returned home in the first group have acquired a high level of expertise, and most of the workers who have already worked for 3-4 years and more possess good labor skills. Thanks to this, more than 90 percent of these workers have regularly fulfilled or overfulfilled their production quotas.

In some units, more than 50 percent of the workers have always surpassed their production quotas, thus enabling the enterprises to win progressive and rotation banners. Many production groups and units and numerous workers have fulfilled annual production plans one to five months ahead of schedule. Many workers have won the title: Worker With Golden Hands, and others have been awarded prizes in contests of skilled workers. Eleven Vietnamese women workers at the (Itanovo) joint textile enterprise have won the title Victor of the Stakhanov Movement on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of this movement.

Thanks to their good labor skills and efforts to improve themselves, our workers are making on the average 150-200 rubles a month. In some units, the average income of workers is much higher. Our workers are entitled to all benefits, including annual leave, rest at convalescent or nursing homes, and sightseeing trips to various cities and scenic spots. The enterprises have taken good care of workers who are returning home at the end of their tour of duty, helping them buy and send home personal belongings, appointing personnel to assist them along the way, and seeing them off at the airport. The repatriated workers entertain fine sentiments not only toward the Soviet enterprises but also toward fellow Soviet workers, who treated them as friends and family members during their stay in the Soviet Union. These profound sentiments have been expressed in countless moving letters.

Our workers of both sexes who have worked or are working in the Soviet Union have not only firmly acquired one or two trades and a foreign language; they have also been truly allowed to study the work conduct and lifestyle of pioneers on the path of building socialism and communism by learning from the latter's example through daily contact. Friendship has been further consolidated and deepened through joint activities organized in the various enterprises under the forms of international labor teams; emulation in productive labor; communist labor days designed to mark Lenin's birthday, Uncle Ho's birthday, and the SRV's 40th founding anniversary, to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress, and to help storm and flood victims in various Vietnamese provinces; and contests designed to broaden knowledge about the Soviet Union.

Working in the Soviet Union, Vietnamese workers of both sexes have always thought of their country, enhanced their quality and ethics, and improved their professional skills so that when they return to Vietnam they can contribute more to building the country. At all establishments, Vietnamese workers have regularly organized activities to recall the historic tradition of the Vietnamese revolution. These activities have included discussions on such topics as studying the country, studying the Army's tradition over the past 40 years, being a member of the Communist Youth Union, and leading a good cultural life.

The most seething activity was the movement to establish brotherhood with and provide aid to various border provinces. The Vietnamese workers have written thousands of letters to combatants fighting at various strongholds on the border, established fraternal relations with border villages, and sent gifts to combatants and countrymen in border areas.



They have also organized the movement for labor emulation with members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and youths working at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power construction site and sent gifts to groups of brave combatants and courageous workers. These activities have encouraged the Vietnamese workers to work and study selflessly.

Through this movement, dozens of units and chapters of the HCMCYU have achieved the standard of the socialist young worker's collective, dozens of labor teams have won the progressive labor titles. Last year, a labor unit of the (?Gonoka) engineering factory in (?Donetsk) town was awarded the socialist young worker's collective banner by the HCMCYU Central Committee. Many Vietnamese workers have become mature in various aspects and many other have been admitted to the HCMCYU and some to the CPV during their work periods in the Soviet Union. The Vietnamese workers here have appointed their outstanding colleagues to attend the 12th International Students and Youths Festival in Moscow and the first progressive youths conference organized abroad in Berlin.

At present, many establishments are carrying out lively activities to score achievements in productive labor and in other festivals to greet the Sixth CPV Congress. Members of the HCMCYU and youths can appoint their representatives from outstanding young workers and from the socialist young worker's collectives to attend the first all-Soviet progressive youths conference, and the second progressive youths conference organized abroad by the HCMCYU Central Committee.

Activities over the past 5 years were only initial steps in Vietnam-USSR labor cooperation. During these years, both sides were seeking appropriate measures for further cooperation. The Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have seen more conditions for study and training and methods for learning.

This is a good time to review this cooperation, after a 5-year period, to enhance further the quality of this task. It is certain that the result of this cooperation, which is based on Vietnam-USSR comprehensive cooperation and the spirit of socialist internationalism, will leave a deep and long-lasting imprint in the friendship of the two fraternal nations of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

#### HOANG TUNG RECEIVES CAMBODIAN DELEGATION 2 APRIL

OWO30941 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 3 April 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- A program of cooperation between the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN and the Kampuchean daily PRACHEACHON for the 1986-87 period was signed here during a visit by a delegation of PRACHEACHON from March 25 to April 2, at the invitation of NHAN DAN's editorial board.

The PRACHEACHON delegation, led by Mrs Som Kimsuor, member of the People's revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and editor-in-chief of PRACHEACHON, was received on April 2 by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. It toured the Pha Lai Thermo-Electric Power Plant in Hai Hung Province and the central Vietnam provinces of Binh Tri Thien and Quang Nam-da Nang.

CPV LEADERS GREET HUNGARY ON LIBERATION DAY

OW031600 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 3 -- Vietnamese leaders today sent their warmest greetings to Hungarian leaders on the 41st liberation day of Hungary (April 4). The joint message signed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, was addressed to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

It says: "Over the past 41 years, under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class, the Hungarian people have won remarkable achievements in building and defending socialism. These achievements, together with its peace and positive foreign policy, have increased Hungary's international prestige and position, therefore contributing to enhancing the strength of the socialist community, and the other forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism."

The message expresses the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks to the party, government and people of Hungary for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in the fight for national salvation in the past and their efforts in national construction and defence at present. "May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the people of Vietnam and Hungary further consolidate and develop", the message says.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent warm greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Varkonyi.

MALAYSIAJOINT EXERCISES WITH BRITISH ARMY BEGIN

BK030634 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0629 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Johor Baharu, April 3 (BERNAMA) -- The joint Malaysian-British Army exercise codenamed "Exercise Orang Hutan IV" is now in progress in areas of Kota Tinggi District, about 50 km from here.

The exercise, involving 2,000 Army personnel including 250 British Army troops serving in the Sixth Gurkha Company based in Hong Kong and 1,500 personnel from the 21st Battalion Royal Malay Regiment, started on March 27 and will end this Saturday.

The Malaysian side is headed by Lt. Col. Ahmad Khairi Abdul Karim and the British contingent by Maj N.A. Collett, with Seventh Brigade Commander Brig-Gen Tahir Ismail as the director of the joint exercise.

A Defence Ministry's spokesman, said today the joint exercise was to train the 21st Battalion in conventional warfare, and to enhance cooperation and understanding with British Army units.

SINGAPORELEE KUAN YEW LEAVES FOR 3-NATION OFFICIAL TOUR

BK031319 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew have left for official visits to New Zealand, Fiji, and Australia. During Mr Lee's absence, the first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, will act as prime minister.

Views U.S. ASEAN Policies

BK031357 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew has accused the United States of neglecting the economic interests of noncommunist countries in Southeast Asia. In an interview with the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in Hong Kong, he warned that if Washington keeps on overlooking the interests of ASEAN countries, it could lead to friction and querulous relations. The Singapore leader charged that the United States had contributed to the collapse in the price of tin by unloading the metal from its stockpile.

At the same time, the United States has threatened to withdraw tariff preferences given to some developing nations. Washington has insisted on renegotiation of a textile agreement on terms that are tougher for ASEAN countries and withheld support for an international rubber price maintenance program. On Japan, he cited its shortcoming saying that Tokyo should broaden its market to more imports from ASEAN, which provides many of the raw materials needed by Japanese industry.



PLAN TO CONVENE BATASAN 'EXERCISE IN FUTILITY'

HK040548 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0500 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A reported KBL plan to convene the Batasang Pambasa on 14 April is an exercise in futility, according to Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco. Cuenco said any enactment of laws by the Batasan will be useless. He added that President Aquino effectively abolished the Batasan under Proclamation No 3.

Meantime UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] Secretary General Rene Espina confirmed today that his group supports the planned convening of the Batasan. (Joy Montero) reports:

[Begin recording] Espina pointed out that shortly before the president dissolved the Batasan, the KBL had agreed to cooperate with her by giving up to administration members of parliament the top Batasan posts and the committee chairmanships. Espina said that in case the Batasan had proven uncooperative, President Aquino still had recourse to the 1973 Constitution which empowers her to dissolve the chamber and call for new elections. [end recording]

DISMISSED PARLIAMENT CIVIL SERVANTS PICKET AQUINO

HK040502 Hong Kong AFP in English 0437 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (AFP) -- Hundreds of dismissed employees of the Philippines' Defunct parliament picketed President Corazon Aquino's home in nearby Quezon City Friday to demand their retention in the civil service. The protesters' spokeswoman, Dolly Amor, said that all the 653 National Assembly employees who picketed Mrs Aquino's house were civil service "eligibles" willing to serve under the new government.

Miss Amor said the president did not give any commitment during talks with the group's leaders, but she formed a committee to look into their appeal.

Mrs. Aquino, who was swept to power after a civilian-military revolt toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos in February, dissolved the National Assembly last week and assumed broad legislative powers. She said the assembly complex would be converted into an office for the 30-50 member commission she plans to form to draft a new constitution that would be submitted to a national plebiscite. Mr. Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) Party held 114 seats in the 200-man assembly which declared Mr. Marcos the winner of a controversial February 7 election against Mrs. Aquino.

GONZALES, ARROYO ON TRANSITION CONSTITUTION

HK031424 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Apr 86 p 20

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has expressed willingness to step down if within the transition period she fails to institute reforms, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said yesterday.

Gonzales said Mrs Aquino made the statement in the light of charges particularly from the former Batasang Pambansa members belonging to the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, that she had established a dictatorship when she abolished the legislature and assumed legislative power. The transition period was set for the writing of a new Constitution, which she hopes a Constitutional Commission would be able to frame within 90 days.

Speaking at the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeshop], Gonzales said Mrs Aquino denied charges that she had become a dictator. He quoted the President as saying: "If I fail during the transition period, I'm willing to step down, or let the people bring down the government."

The Aquino government is only asking for a one-year transition period within which a new Constitution can be drafted and ratified, the judiciary revamped and national and local elections held, Gonzales said.

Joker Arroyo, presidential executive secretary, also told the Kapihan forum that the test of the present government is acceptance by the people. "As of now there is acceptance," Arroyo said, pointing out that the over 500 mail matters are received daily by Malacanang. Arroyo said Mrs Aquino is so concerned about people's acceptance of her government. If she loses such acceptance, he quoted her as saying, there would be no meaning in continuing in office.

Arroyo and Gonzales also pointed that although the 1973 Constitution, under which Mrs Aquino ran for President but was actually installed to power by the people, gives the President a six-year term, she is leaving it up to the Constitutional Commission to set the limit of her term.

Gonzales also pointed out that one of the reasons the Aquino government decided after long debate to have the members of the Constitutional Commission appointed is not to unduly prolong the transition period. He said the other choice was to elect the delegates to the commission, but the idea was rejected because it would involve a campaign where people, despite their qualifications, would have to spend money to get elected.

Such an election, Gonzales said, could serve as a "pressure" that could delay the drafting of the new Constitution, which would then defeat President Aquino's intention to have as short a transition period as possible. Nevertheless, Arroyo said, Mrs Aquino will choose the delegates to the Constitutional Commission on the basis of four criteria -- probity, independence of mind, patriotism and nationalism -- as spelled out in her Proclamation No. 3.

Under Proclamation No. 3, announced by Mrs Aquino last week, she will appoint within 60 days 30 to 50 delegates to the commission. Within 60 days after the submission of the draft, a plebiscite will be called to ratify the new Constitution. Gonzales said

Gonzales said there was no period specified within which to write the new Charter, in order to give the commission enough independence. But Mrs Aquino hopes the commission would finish its job within 90 days, so within seven months from now, the nation would have a new Constitution and subsequent elections.

MP Arturo Tolentino suggested to allow the people to elect delegates to the Constitutional Commission in keeping with the tradition set in the Malolos, 1935 and 1973 Constitutions where the people were allowed to choose their representatives to the constitutional assemblies.

But Arroyo explained that the new government rejected the idea because of the danger that only the moneyed, including the minions of deposed President Marcos, would be the ones -- and not the best minds -- elected. He said the followers of Marcos still have the money, the organization and the resources needed to get elected. Arroyo reiterated the new government's program to dismantle all so-called inequitous structures set in place by Marcos during his 20-year regime.

Gonzales also clarified that the so-called sequestration orders issued by the government are actually freeze orders in the nature of restraining orders or writs of preliminary injunction. He said that while the freeze orders are in effect, the government will still have to determine whether an actual sequestration would be undertaken. He said the freeze orders do not violate due process because these could later be challenged before the courts.

AQUINO, TOP OFFICIALS TO FILE STATEMENTS OF ASSETS

HK040441 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] President Aquino and members of her cabinet will file their individual sworn statements of assets and liabilities and net worth on or before April 15. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag made the announcement in a press briefing after he filed at the president's office his own statement of assets and liabilities.

Saguisag, the fourth member of the cabinet to do so, declared a net worth of P450,000. Other cabinet members who filed their statements of assets were Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, and Transportation Minister Hernando Perez.

SECOND SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SWORN IN

HK031135 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Another Supreme Court justice was appointed today. Vicente Abad Santos was sworn into office by President Aquino in Malacanang, becoming the second member of the high court to be formally appointed, as was Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee. Abad Santos was named (?senior) justice of the high tribunal.

17 OFFICERS IN CHARGE ASSUME POSTS IN PAMPANGA

HK030841 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0800 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Seventeen newly designated municipal officers in charge [OIC] in Pampanga assumed their posts today without any sign of protest from deposed mayors. The new OIC's called on Governor Bren Guiao at his office in San Fernando, who briefed them on their primary duties and responsibilities. Earlier last week, 19 of the 21 mayors in Pampanga called on Guiao and urged him to work for their respective replacements at the earliest possible time. Replacements for the mayors of San Fernando, Santa Lucia, and Guagua have yet to be chosen and designated by Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

SOVIET ENVOY SAYS USSR CANNOT GRANT MARCOS ASYLUM

HK041123 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] A visiting Russian ambassador says it is not possible for the Soviet Union to give asylum to deposed President Marcos should he request it because there are no capitalists in the Soviet Union. Soviet Ambassador Vadim Shabalin made the statement after he paid a courtesy call on Vice President Salvador Laurel. The full report from Marilu Linggad:

[Begin recording] Earlier Vice President Laurel and Ambassador Shabalin discussed bilateral relations and other (interactional) interests. They also exchanged views on specific areas of cooperation. The Russian ambassador said the basis of the Soviet Union's relationship with the Philippines will continue to thrive under the general principle of peaceful coexistence. [end recording]



SALONGA UNSATISFIED WITH U.S. COOPERATION

HK040349 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Former Senator Jovito Salonga, the head of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, said yesterday [3 April] that the government cannot file criminal or civil cases in the Philippines against deposed President Marcos because he is nowhere in the country. Salonga said the commission was able to gather evidence of the former president's deceit in squandering the people's money. He said the government cannot file any suits against Marcos or his cronies and close associates who fled the country because existing laws require the presence of the accused at an arraignment.

Meanwhile Chairman Salonga said the U.S. State Department is still holding several vital papers taken from former President Marcos in Hawaii. The documents were not among those turned over to Salonga during his recent visit to the U.S. He said he was not fully satisfied with the help extended to his group by the U.S. Government. The U.S. could have done more, like freezing the Marcos assets, he said, as Switzerland did.

[Begin Salonga recording] When these documents were turned over to us on March 18, it was made clear to us that the customs authorities in Honolulu did not turn over to us the personal papers of Mr Marcos. What were given to us mainly were the nonpersonal papers. Then I raised a question: How can the customs authorities in Honolulu distinguish between personal and nonpersonal? What is the basis for the distinction? Even a purely personal check can involve the disbursement of public funds, and that will not be personal. As a result of our representation, no documents were turned over to us by the Department of State. Now you ask me: Am I satisfied with what the Reagan Administration has done, insofar as there are still papers that are being kept by them and which we believe we are entitled to get? We are not yet satisfied. [end recording]

'TEXT' OF MARCOS TAPE, LETTER TO FILIPINOS

HK031403 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 2 Apr 86 pp 1,3

[Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Former President Marcos said yesterday that he was a victim of the "blackest of propaganda" and urged his supporters "to remain united so that we will see each other again."

The statement was contained in a hand-written letter and tape to the Filipino people released to the ASSOCIATED PRESS Manila bureau by a source close to the deposed president.

He also accused "elements of the American government" of helping unseat him and President Aquino of being the country's No. 1 looter," echoing a charge made against him. The texts of the tape and letter follow:

HERE IS A TRANSCRIPT OF A TAPED STATEMENT FROM EX-PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS, PHONED TO MANILA MONDAY FROM HONOLULU, HAWAII.

A TAPE OF THE TRANSCRIPT WAS RELEASED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU BY A SOURCE KNOWN TO BE CLOSE TO MARCOS. THE STATEMENT WAS IN ENGLISH:

Today we see sadness and tragedy dictatorship. Now the black foul deed is out. Absolute power, not just decree-making power, but absolute, unlimited power to abuse was after all the final objective. This was the ultimate sordid plan which has been concocted with dubious allies to physically eliminate Marcos as president of the Philippines.

The plan was obvious: Blacken Marcos, alienate him from the people, destroy him with the blackest of propaganda. And thus started the continuous foreign and domestic media blitz on hidden wealth, and the allegations of massive fraud even before the election to justify their electoral debacle.

Even when the elections had been won by Marcos, they fabricated charges of fraud, vote-buying, coercion and intimidation. And the paradox of it all is that the Western press swallowed this hook, line and sinker. False fabrications were circulated, especially through the foreign media again. A simple scenario enough, for with this foreign press falsifications, falsehoods, they were able to influence even the American authorities who apparently were divided but ultimately started believing the vicious lies that there had been massive fraud by Marcos when it was the other way around.

In the attempt at a coup d'etat which was apparently helped by some of the elements of the American government, in one message from the U.S. Embassy to the Office of Media Affairs, the duty officer in the U.S. Embassy threatened the use of Marines, United States Marines, against Marcos to prevent President Marcos from utilizing his superior military power against the rebels.

While they were still fighting in Malacanang, under some pretext or other, Marcos and his family were taken out of the Palace, of Malacanang Palace, the seat of governmental power. President Marcos insisted on being brought to Laoag, but instead, however, they were brought to Clark Air Force Base. Their baggages were ransacked. Their private belongings were not only opened but the Philippine currency that was a part of the expenditures for the electoral campaign as well as privately owned by the Marcoses were appropriated without any authority and instead of being brought to Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Marcos was brought to Guam, then from Guam to Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu.

And during this entire period came the charges of hidden wealth, robbing the government, torture in the past and allegations of abuse which seem to satisfy the carnal desire of the sordid minded readers of the printed media and the listeners of broadcast media.

No matter how the canvass was made, whether it is by Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement For Free Elections] or Comelec [Commission on Elections] or by the Batasang Pambansa, the parliament of the Philippines which is the only authorized body to canvass and proclaim the winning presidential candidate, no matter how they turned, they could not make, in the canvass and the count of ballots, they could not make a victory for my opponent.

So instead they resorted to the weapon of coercing everybody, including the military, with stories that the American government and the American 7th fleet would intervene, but the Batasang Pambansa went ahead and canvassed and proclaimed Marcos as the elective president and (Arturo) Tolentino as the elective vice president.

The coup d'etat, however, failed and was aborted by them because they realized that they were no match to the military power under Marcos. They proceeded again to revive the use of propaganda. The purpose was just to drive out Marcos even if they had to kidnap him from Malacanang Palace, the seat of power.

Time enough, after grabbing power, to satisfy their lust at vindictiveness and killing, both public and private, and so today, you see the spectacle of looting by all kinds of groups, some wearing uniforms and the other in civilian clothes, some possibly members of the New People's Army because by this time they have released the leaders of the communists, Jose Maria Sison and Commander Dante alias Bernabe Buscayno and the members of the central committee.

On the looting and the entry into houses and private dwellings, including Malacanang, the new power cannot stop all this outlawry and vandalism.

There was looting not only by the poor but by the rich and powerful. Even the rich who entered the Malacanang looted the personal articles belonging to the president and the First Lady. Now the more outstanding ladies in the opposition started fitting and using the dresses of the First Lady. What cheap, easy things to these people in power now, and it is reflection of the fact that this power that was attained by deceit, by black propaganda and by force and can only be maintained by continued deceit, by continued black propaganda and by force.

For the dictator no less was a looter, looting this government for power, looting the government for vindictiveness and certainly the number one looter protects her tribe. And now the dictator is in full control, and now demonstrates unsatiated appetite not only for private vengeance and blood but for insidious viciousness, masochism paranoia, inflicting pain on others to suit their own purpose....

So, cry my beloved people... we lose freedom and justice... many millions of lives have been sacrificed, our troops. Let us pray and hope that there will be peace in our land (SOUND OF DOG BARKING)... studying the occurrences, the incidents of viciousness... the unreasoning cry for vengeance.

Today, now we must war again against the monster who imposes slavery once more for there is trouble abroad in the land, trouble that reaches into very corners of the country that we have loved.

So once again we must show that we were willing to offer lives, property, but the most valuable of all, honor. Death, yes, we will accept perhaps, but slavery, never, never, never.

Thank you and good day.

HERE IS THE TEXT OF EXILED PRESIDENT FERDINAND E. MARCOS' LETTER TO THE FILIPINO PEOPLE, RELEASED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MANILA BUREAU ON MONDAY BY SOURCES CLOSE TO MARCOS, WHO IS IN HONOLULU, HAWAII.

THE LETTER, DATED MARCH 21, WAS MOSTLY IN ENGLISH IDENTIFIED AS SUCH [sentence as published] THE POSTSCRIPT WAS IN MARCOS' NATIVE ILOCANO. TRANSLATION IS BY THE AP:

My Beloved Filipino Countrymen,

I am constrained to write to you so that once more you will know the whole truth and that you will fully understand what really happened to me and the people I love when we left Malacanang that night of February 25 of the current year.

We were taken by a helicopter of the U.S. Air Force to Clark Air Base. We were to have gone to Laoag, Ilocos Norte, but we were taken to Guam and then here at Hickam Air Base in Hawaii.



The Philippine currency which we should have brought with us to Laoag, which is still part of the Philippines, was separated from us and was taken to American territory in Guam and Hawaii without us having anything to do with it.

I am very grateful to President Ronald Reagan of America, his secretary of state, (George) Shultz, and CINCPAC and the others who helped us, in their government or outside. It is not true as the reports circulating say that we are like prisoners here in America. Almost all comforts and convenience are being given sincerely -- a house, food for us parents and the children.

As soon as we are settled and the possessions that were seized by those who now control the armed forces are returned to us, I will pay back all our expenses here.

The news we hear is that those who hold the armed forces are planning to establish a revolutionary government so that they can continue to grab the property of anyone they fancy.

The stealing continues. It cannot be ascertained anymore who these people were who had stolen every day, every night. Abuses of citizens continue.

They know that the country's situation is worsening. There is no solution to the country's problems. That is why they distort the news and fabricate the sins they impute to me, the First Lady and those who help us... all deceptions and lies. They are carrying out their pre-election plans, that if I won the election, it would allegedly be because of frauds and terrorism. But it is clear that they were the ones who terrorized the citizens and bought votes.

(DELETING ONE UNINTELLIGIBLE PARAGRAPH)

EIGHT HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS ARE SUPPOSEDLY DEPOSITED IN SWITZERLAND. CONCOCTIONS AND LIES DREAMED UP BY THOSE WHO ARE SCHEMING TO GET RICH.

THEY SHOUT ABOUT THE POLITICAL ASSASSINATION OF SALVATIERRA, THE EDITOR OF AN OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER. MARCOS ALLEGEDLY ORDERED THE KILLING. BUT THE U.S. FBI AND LOS ANGELES POLICE FOUND OUT THAT HIS SON AND GIRLFRIEND COMMITTED THE MURDER.

WE WERE IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER OF DOMINGO, A LABORER IN SAN FRANCISCO. IT WAS A LONG TIME AGO THAT OUR NAMES WERE DROPPED FROM THAT CASE.

THEY CLAIM WE OWN THAT BIG BUILDING ON 12 STOCKTON STREET -- A HIDDEN WEALTH IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SAME WITH NO. 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL THESE HAD BEEN EXPLAINED BEFORE. BUT THEY ARE BRINGING THIS UP AGAIN.

MANY MORE ALLEGATIONS WILL PERHAPS BE MADE AGAINST US.

(In English) But I intend to do legal battle with all the strength and resources at my command in order for truth and justice to prevail.

We have retained the services of counsel -- the law office of Anderson, Hibey and Davis, one of the most outstanding law offices in Washington.

As to Gen. Fabian Ver, he will appear in all courts or investigating bodies that require his testimony and file the proper counter-charges. We do not intend to abandon our friends and loyal supporters limited as our capabilities are now. God willing, we will see each other again.

(Tagalog) You can be sure that we will see each other again. Thank you and long life to you all.

Your Servant,  
Ferdinand E. Marcos

To you my people in the north who are praying for me and my family, let us continue to trust in our dreams, with the help of our Lord God, who is Almighty.

Remain united so that we will see each other again. God willing.

Your Son,  
Ferdinand E. Marcos

CPP TRYING TO SPLIT AQUINO FROM ENRILE, RAMOS

HK031433 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Apr 86 p 5

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is apparently trying to drive a wedge between President Corazon Aquino and last month's revolution heroes Juan Ponce Enrile and Fidel Ramos.

Various officials of the Aquino government claim the new administration has held talks with the leadership of the CPP in an effort to solve the communist insurgency. The CPP is offering Aquino its armed guerrillas, the New People's Army, as a "counter-weight" to the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), a relative of Aquino told this paper.

At the core of the new AFP -- the old nemesis of the NPA -- is the Reform Movement which considers Defense Minister Enrile and Chief-of-Staff Ramos not only as its commanders, but moral leaders.

A statement of the CPP's founding chairman, Jose Maria Sison appears to confirm a communist strategy of isolating a perceived Enrile-Ramos bloc in the new government. The NPA's existence, Sison has been quoted as saying, could be advantageous to Aquino's position since it gives her "added leverage vis-a-vis the armed forces."

The NPA's stepped-up military operations in the wake of the Aquino government's declaration of a truce has been criticized from some quarters. But such a show of force could be understood precisely in the light of a communist campaign to impress upon Aquino the NPA's capability to hold the AFP at bay.

The AFP said more than 100 persons have died from NPA-AFP encounters initiated by the communists since the government declared a unilateral ceasefire. Enrile's outburst against what he called the government's "kidgloves treatment" of the communist rebels that has resulted in the high casualty rate played right into the communist propaganda about the Enrile-Ramos threat to Aquino's program to carry out fully democratic reforms in society.

The AFP's human rights records provide the basic propaganda arsenal of the communists and they evidently mean to use this to counter the new-found image of Enrile and Ramos as heroes. The Presidential Commission on Human Rights has declared it intends to pursue investigation of torture, death and disappearances of citizens in the past that could lay the blame on Enrile and Ramos, who were defense minister and vice chief of staff under the previous regime, at least for command responsibility.

Enrile promised to cooperate with the commission's investigation of human rights violations and said he welcomed the opportunity to cleanse the image of the AFP. That the commission is headed by long-time human rights lawyer and activist Jose W. Diokno and also includes the head of a Catholic Church-based organization which had taken the cudgels for victims of AFP "abuses," including communist combatants and cadres, gives Enrile and Ramos, as well as some members of the AFP Reform Movement, no comfort.

PKP HEAD CALLS FOR 'PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION'

HK031517 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Apr 86 p 4

[Letter to the editor from Felicisimo C. Macapagal, general secretary of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Dear Editor: On March 25, 1986, President Corazon C. Aquino issued Proclamation No. 3, intended to sweep away the oppressive practices and structures brought about by the Marcos regime and to institute a national policy of reforms and protection of democratic rights.

This extraordinary exercise of power, which entails the framing of a new constitution and, consequently, a complete reorganization of the government, has been done by the new President in the name of the people. It is on the authority of the "direct mandate of the people by their extraordinary action" that this sweeping change is sought to be accomplished. President Aquino herself expressly recognized in the proclamation that her government "was installed through direct exercise of the power of the Filipino people."

The Partido Komunista ng Philipinas (PKP) deeply appreciates this clear articulation of popular mandate as the basis of a prospect for fundamental political changes. We urgently share with all patriotic and democratic forces of our society the immediate demand for a viable political vehicle to carry the hopes and ideals of our nation along a meaningfully different path of economic development and social relations, in order to break decisively the bonds of foreign domination and of political oppression.

In brief, our people require the new government to open broader political opportunities for them in uprooting the nation's historic evils.

It must be emphasized that this is an enterprise greater than the efforts of any administration. The tasks involved are too much for any political leader. For this noble and patriotic purpose, no less than the mobilization of the broadest ranks of the people are needed. It requires the fullest expression of the energies and talents of all sectors of the population. It is a historic undertaking that commands the loyalty of all forces in our society, Christian, Muslim, Communist, and non-Communist.

It is, therefore, with earnest resolve that PKP decides to mobilize itself for the making of a new constitution, as a basis for building a Filipino nation, free from foreign dictation, firmly established on democratic foundations, under a regime of economic prosperity with all the benefits of modern industry and science.



We affirm this involvement on our part as a response to the President's call for reconciliation and unity.

We must, however, record our strong disagreement with the President's decision that the framing of a new constitution be left to a Commission of 30 to 50 members. This is a serious departure from the democratic premises which the Proclamation itself emphasizes. This decision is not in keeping with the nature of responsibility confronting the nation, as pointed out above.

PKP, therefore, considers it its political duty to undertake a campaign among the people for the holding of a full-fledged Constitutional Convention whose members will be elected by direct mandate of the people.

In the light of this serious inadequacy in the President's decision, PKP resolves to call upon the people in all sectors of our society to mobilize themselves for direct organized efforts in the framing of a new constitution.

**ORGANIZE AND MOBILIZE TO FRAME A NEW CONSTITUTION!**

**STRUGGLE FOR A PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION BY A DEMOCRATICALLY BASED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION!**

Felicisimo C. Macapagal  
General Secretary  
Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas

SISON EXPECTED HEAD TO RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

HK031503 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Apr 86 p 14

[Excerpt] Jose Ma Sison, founder and chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP), is expected to be appointed as the chairman of the Presidential Commission on National Reconciliation [PCNR], Malacanang sources disclosed yesterday. The commission aims to convince the New People's Army and other rebels to return to the folds of the law.

Sison, detained for some years during the Marcos regime, was released recently by President Aquino. Sison said he is prepared to help the new government. Former MP Homobono Adaza was earlier offered the job but he begged off.

In a related development, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo told the Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeehouse] Monday that communist or left-leaning personalities can be appointed as among the 30 to 50 members of the Constitutional Commission. Arroyo said Commander Dante or Bernabe Buscayno, former NPA chief and also a recently-released detainee, "is a good material" for the constitutional commission. "We need the best minds and men of known probity and competence," Arroyo told the Kapihan.

If the appointment of Sison to the PCNR materializes, the military authorities may react unfavorably. This was strongly indicated in a recent statement of the Reform the AFP Movement which accused the communists of infiltrating the government.

The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan led by former Labor Minister Blas Ople also noted that a "radical wing" in the Aquino government is pushing her to a "wrong direction." Ople named Arroyo, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Fr Joaquin Bernas SJ and Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag as some of the leading radicals in the Aquino administration. Ople added that the radicals are "slowly gaining the upperhand in the Aquino government."

However, Information Minister Teodoro Locsin Jr reputed [as published] the accusation, describing claims of the radicals and communists having infiltrated its ranks as efforts to divide the President and the military.

GOVERNMENT TO NEGOTIATE FOR CEASE-FIRE WITH REBELS

HK040347 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] President Aquino's government will soon send an emissary to start cease-fire negotiations with the communist rebels. However presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said the presence of U.S. military bases in the country could not be part of the talks. The communist leadership has made the bases issue one of the conditions for the negotiations with the Aquino Government. Saguisag said he does not know when the talks will start, but he said the government emissary will be capable of conducting the talks with the communists. He said the talks will be exploratory.

The communist leadership, through its umbrella organization, the National Democratic Front, has been clamoring for cease-fire talks with the government of President Aquino.

Saguisag warned that the talks may not be conducted if the communists insist on the removal of the bases as a precondition. He said the Aquino government is committed to honor the bases treaty with the United States.

PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN CALLED 'VERY ENCOURAGING'

HK040657 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0400 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Four rebels have sent surrender feelers as the government pacification campaign gains momentum. Rey Montero reports:

[Begin recording] Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco said the campaign to make rebels lay down their arms is now proving to very encouraging. This followed yesterday's government announcement that an official negotiator has been sent [word indistinct] for cease-fire talks with the National Democratic Front [NDF]. The NDF is the umbrella organization for several leftist groups including the New People's Army. Cuenco who has returned from a visit to Cebu confirmed he has received a lot of feelers from rebels who want to surrender. He said ambushes blamed on NPA elements [words indistinct] deterrent to the holding of cease-fire talks with the rebels. [end recording]

[Begin Cuenco recording] I think the president's appeal for a cease-fire has generally been accepted. There are (?clashes) that 's true, but they are quite minimal and despite the casualties, we still think that this will not deter us from pursuing our campaign. [end recording]

BUSCAYNO SAYS NPA REBELS IN 'DEFENSIVE STANCE'

HK040935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, April 4 (AFP) -- There would be a de facto ceasefire between communist insurgents and Philippines troops if soldiers stayed in barracks, as the rebels have adopted a "defensive stance," a former rebel chief has said. Bernabe Buscayno, former head of the communist New People's Army (NPA) said in a telephone interview from Manila aired by radio station in this central city Thursday that to achieve a ceasefire "all the military has to do is to stop sending patrols in our areas and stay in the barracks."

Mr Buscayno, popularly known as Commander Dante, was among jailed communist leaders freed by new President Corazon Aquino, who has asked the insurgents and the military to end the 17-year-old guerrilla war and help her rebuild the country.

President spokesman Rene Saguisag said in Manila Thursday that the government was in the process of selecting an official emissary to hold preliminary talks with the NPA prior to actual truce negotiations.

Mr Buscayno said the rebels had already assumed a "defensive stance," and attributed continued fighting to the "continuing military operations in the rural areas where they (the NPA) have a strong presence." Said Mr Buscayno: "We have no choice but to defend ourselves." He did not indicate if he was again active in the guerilla movement.

Mr Buscayno said there had been a sharp decline in the number of clashes between government troops and rebels since a military uprising toppled the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos in February. "Before there was an average of three to four encounters and ambushes a day," he said. "Now this has gone down to one every week only."

Mr Buscayno also denied reports that [the] 16,000-strong NPA had sent out liquidation squads to assassinate Mrs Aquino, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos. "This is pure psy-war (psychological warfare) being used by the military to discredit the NPA," he said.

The latest issue of the official Communist Party of the Philippines organ, THE NATION, accused Mr Enrile and Gen Ramos of creating a "reactionary" military clique in the new government.

#### RAM LEADERS COMMENT ON INFILTRATION CHARGE

HK031443 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Apr 86 p 1

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] Some leaders of the reform movement yesterday expressed surprise over a statement attributed to them warning Pres. Corazon C. Aquino of communist infiltration in her government although they generally share the sentiment. In separate interviews with BUSINESS DAY, reformists said they have not seen a copy of the reported press statement, quoted by the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) and published in yesterday's dailies. Neither do they know who issued the statement.

Lt. Col. Vic Batac of the Philippine Constabulary (PC), vice-chairman of the reform movement steering committee, said he does not discount the possibility that it may have been issued by a reformist -- but without prior consent and knowledge of the movement. A regular membership meeting of the reform movement was held last week but this issue was not discussed, according to Batac.

The RAM (Reform Armed Forces of the Philippines Movement) instead, vowed to continue as an organization within the military but would do so in a low-key way. The first meeting of the RAM steering committee since the February military rebellion will take place Thursday. The steering committee is the collective leadership of the movement which sets policies and directions.

The statement attributed to RAM raised negative reactions from some quarters which saw it as unnecessarily unleashing the "red scare" since the apprehension seemed unfounded thus causing division in the new government. Other observers got the impression the reformists were on the warpath against working with President Aquino whom they perceive to be leftist.



Batac agreed that the statement is "bad for RAM" because it is "too confrontational." He stressed that such an issue should be brought to the attention first to the President before made known to the press.

But Batac and other reformists, who requested anonymity, admitted there is such a feeling (as contained in the statement) among some military officers and men. However, they said, this needs to be explained lest it be misunderstood. "There is a feeling that there are attempts to break the triad of President Aquino, Defense Minister (Juan Ponce) Enrile, and Gen. (Fidel) Ramos. It is only now, after 20 years, that we have an unbroken chain of command. We think that some people in government, who are left-oriented, not necessarily with the left, may be responsible for this..." Batac said.

The statement as quoted by PNA, said the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, had been engaged in an relentless propaganda of deception to discredit Enrile and Ramos.

Another reformist, a junior officer, said they see indicators that "some groups are trying to put a wedge between Mrs. Aquino and the military." ... We believe in the sincerity of President Aquino but we want her to know that some people who surround her are sowing intrigues to destabilize the government."

"Some Cabinet members have misgivings about Enrile and Ramos," said another junior officer assigned at the Ministry of National Defense. Another reformist said Enrile and Ramos are portrayed in press reports as blocking the efforts of President Aquino for national reconciliation; rivalry between Enrile and Ramos is also the subject of news reports; and ambitions of Enrile to take over government or lead a power grab are often referred to.

Some reformists told BUSINESS DAY they meant to send feelers to Mrs Aquino through channels about their sentiment but in a quiet way. "Someone may have caught wind of it and leaked it to the press," said a senior officer.

Could the statement, then, have been a deliberate leak by some in the reform movement? This, the reformists said, they will find out; and they are expected to discuss what to do about the statement. "We may issue a denial because it doesn't sit well," the junior officer said.

If the statement came from some reformists, this would confirm a growing impression that there are, indeed, factions in the reform movement. Some observers see divisions in the movement: those identified with Enrile, another group with Ramos, and a third group of genuine reformists.

A close watcher of the reformists told BUSINESS DAY the statement may have been issued by the Enrile faction since they are threatened by announcements of the human rights commission to investigate violations by the military.

The fear of the reformists about leftist infiltration of the Aquino government also stems from policies which they think "favor the Left" and the presence in the government of individuals sympathetic to the Left.

#### COURT MOVES TO 'PAVE WAY' FOR AQUINO CASE RETRIAL

HK031149 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 1100 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The Supreme Court today ordered the solicitor general to answer within 30 days a petition seeking a declaration of mistrial in the Aquino-Galman cases.

The Supreme Court moved to pave the way for the reopening of the case wherein 26 respondents headed by General Fabian Ver were exonerated by Sandiganbayan last December. According to lawyers who filed the petition, there was collusion among (court) and prosecution officials so that the accused would be acquitted. It was learned that Solicitor General Sedefrey Ordones [words indistinct] the petition for a mistrial [words indistinct] of the murder case is likely. Meantime, the lawyers behind the petition revealed that in the event of a new hearing, new names may be added to the original list of respondents.

Meantime a people's march will be held from Tarlac to Malacanang tomorrow. The march will petition President Aquino to formally open the Aquino trial and seek justice for other victims of Marcos' oppression. [Words indistinct] the volunteer for Justice, Tagumpay ng Bayan [Nations Victory], Bandila [Flag] and Bagong Alysansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance]. Other groups are expected to join along the way up to Malacanang.

#### LAUREL 'CONFIDENT' OF SUCCESS IN MINDANAO TALKS

BK040507 Manila PNA in English 0457 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (PNA) -- Vice President Salvador Laurel Friday said the government will never allow the dismemberment of the Philippines in holding talks with separatist guerrilla leaders here. "We will not agree to the severance or dismemberment of any portion of the country," he told newsmen. Laurel, also foreign minister, issued the statements after published reports said that the outlawed Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) would resume armed hostilities if talks with the government bog down.

The MNLF, torn apart by at least three factions, all foreign based, has been clamoring for the separation of southern islands of Mindanao, Sulu and Palawan from the Manila central government. A couple of years ago, however, it changed its demand from secession to autonomy within the context of the Tripoli agreement signed in Libya in 1976 between the Philippines and Libya. Libya was accused before of aiding the secessionist rebels in war-torn southern Philippines.

Laurel said the Philippines is already a small country "and we cannot afford to make it smaller." He expressed confidence that the negotiation to settle the Mindanao problem would be successfully concluded. "We are now in the process of working out a formula which is being implemented very quietly" Laurel added. "There is no publicity because we could not afford too much publicity, the negotiation is being undertaken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through emissaries," he said. Laurel said the government will talk with all rebel groups to have a complete solution to the Mindanao problem.

#### FINANCE MINISTER RULES OUT REPUDIATION OF LOANS

BK040319 Manila PNA in English 0304 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (PNA) -- The Philippine Government under President Corazon Aquino will not repudiate the foreign loans obtained by former President Ferdinand Marcos, according to Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin. Instead, Ongpin said, the Philippine administration will ask foreign lending institutions to grant "emergency loans" to the financially ailing economy of the country. Philippine foreign debts had been placed at 26 billion U.S. dollars.

Ongpin's statements followed reports here that the Aquino government was considering dropping some of the country's foreign loans which it considered as "extravagant and unnecessary."

The senior official said he and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez will leave on Saturday for Washington to negotiate with a 12-man advisory committee of 483 foreign creditor banks for a new debt repayment schedule. The two officials would explain to creditor banks why the government was not able to meet the requirements imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

An IMF mission is scheduled to arrive here this week to monitor the performance of the Philippine economy.

Ongpin told newsmen that the Finance Ministry is seeking to get the two remaining tranches of the IMF standby facility and the rest of the new money facility aggregating 590 million U.S. dollars. "We hope the IMF will understand the situation and permit us to draw. That's why we are going there," Ongpin said.

Ongpin said the government has incurred a cash deficit of 9.6 billion pesos (480 million U.S. dollars) during the first quarter of 1983. Under the 1986 budget, the deficit may increase to 17 billion pesos (850 million U.S. dollars) unless more taxes were collected to fill the government coffers. Overspending in the Feb. 7 elections had drained the country's finances. The Bureau of Internal Revenue said the deficit may even reach a high 22 billion pesos (1.1 billion U.S. dollars) at year's end if increased revenue take would not be realized.

According to Ongpin, the government would start negotiations with the IMF on a "new standby credit" program for 1987 as well as with the Philippines' creditor banks about "fresh loans" and the re-structuring of debts maturing before 1990.

Repayments of the principal debts have been frozen since October 1983, but the IMF had agreed to grant some 615 million dollars in special drawing rights for the country's national economic program.

Foreign creditors likewise approved three billion U.S. dollars in trade facility and a new money facility of 925 million U.S. dollars for the country.

#### STRIKING TELEPHONE WORKERS END PROTEST

HK030359 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0300 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] The (?10,000) striking workers of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company returned to work after deputy Labor Minister Carmelo Noriel issued last night a new return-to-work order, the second he has handed down in 20 days. Striking employees have reacted favorably to the order and have signified their willingness to go back to work. This means normalcy will return to the company's telephone bill collections, the repair of damaged lines, and the installations of telephones and administrative [word indistinct] operations.

#### FOOD AUTHORITY NEEDS FUNDS FOR PALAY PROCUREMENT

HK030425 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] The National Food Authority [NFA] needs about P1.2 billion for palay procurement this year, NFA administrator Emil Ong said before rice millers at the Quezon City Sports Plaza. Ong said the amount is needed for massive palay buying during the main harvest to stabilize cereal prices. He added he heard that Budget Minister Alberto Romulo would release some P500 million and additional funding from the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Philippine National Bank within this week.



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**DATE FILMED**

APRIL 7, 1986

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